The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Grover Cleveland 1
Harvard's Rebuke to the White House 2
The President's "Mixed-army" Plan 3
A Spur for San Francisco's Flagging Graft Hunt 4
Our Break with Venezuela 6
An Unsophisticated Trust 8
Topics in Brief 8

FOREIGN COMMENT:

The Douma Finding Itself 9
Meaning of the Reval Meeting 10
A President's Coat and Trousers 11
Slump in English Trade 12
The Future of Persia 12

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

How Electricity and Steam May Divide the Field 13
Eight Tornadoes in One Day 13
The Teeth of School-children 14
The Pressure of Light 15
A Magnetic Brake for Trains 16
What to Take on a Walking-trip 16
The "Life" of Radium 17

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The State's Dependence on Missions 18
Visions of Church Unity 18
Socialism and Divorce at the Pan-Anglican Congress 19
Loyalty Transformed into Religion 20

LETTERS AND ART:

"An Educational Scandal" 21
Dante's Gallantry 21
Mystics Who See by Music 22
Growing Financial Rewards of Authorship . . 23
Japanese Art and Life 24
Our German Champion 24

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 25-29

MISCELLANEOUS 30-34

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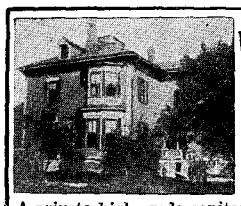

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

GROVER CLEVELAND

LOWELL'S estimate of Grover Cleveland as "the most typical American since Lincoln" is being widely quoted in the comments on the death of the ex-President last week at Princeton. His career, too, was typically American, it is being remarked, in his meteoric rise from being a plain Buffalo lawyer, with only a common-school education, practically unknown at the age of forty-four outside his home city, in 1881, to being elected President of the United States three years later. This phenomenal record, says the New York *Commercial*, "is one of the most remarkable, most extraordinary things in the long history of the world's politics, and not likely soon, if ever, to be duplicated in any country where a republican form of government opens political possibilities to the highest- and the lowest-born of her citizens."

Another equally notable feature of his career was the respect he eventually won even from his bitterest enemies. "Few men in our political history have passed through so great a storm and stress for so many years to find such a glorious sunset," is the way the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) puts it. He defeated the Republican party twice and alienated his own party, yet, says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "he died a man whom Republicans esteemed and whom the conservative Democrats regarded as a leader disobeyed to their own loss by those who should have followed him." He had "a courage that quailed before no hostility," says President Roosevelt in his estimate of Mr. Cleveland, having experienced himself some of the barbed shafts that assail a resolute Executive; and Governor Hughes, who has had something the same experience at Albany that Governor Cleveland had, says of his predecessor: "Firm, resolute, incorruptible, unseduced by flattery and unshaken by fear, just and tenacious of conviction, he enriched the nation with a noble example of strength and fidelity." Mr. Bryan, who snatched the leadership of the Democracy as it fell from President Cleveland's grasp, says in *The Commoner:*

"The death of ex-President Grover Cleveland brings to a sudden end the phenomenal career of one of the strongest characters known to the political world during the last generation. Like every commanding figure, he had jealous supporters and earnest opponents, but those who differed from him were as ready as his warmest friends to concede to him the possession of elements of leadership to an extraordinary degree.

"He was deliberate in action, firm in conviction, and ever ready to accept responsibility for what he did. Few men have exerted a more positive influence upon those associated with them. We are not far enough from the period in which his work was done to measure accurately his place in history, but the qualities which made him great are a part of a nation's heritage, and universal sorrow is felt at his death."

It is being noted in all the editorial sketches of his life that President Cleveland lived to see some of his dearest policies utterly repudiated by his country, but he also lived to see some of them enthusiastically indorsed. His work for Civil-Service Reform has been carried steadily forward. His resurrection of the Monroe Doctrine in his belligerent Venezuela message has made the Doctrine an object of respect abroad ever since. His firm stand for the gold standard when many leaders in both parties were for silver made him seem to stand almost alone, but the country has since declared decisively for gold. On the other hand, his passion for tariff reform in the direction of a simple revenue tariff was doomed to disappointment, and his antiexpansionist ideas, as shown in his treatment of Hawaii, have experienced an even more signal defeat in the course of subsequent events. His stern dealings with the Debs riots in the great Chicago railroad strike have been about equally condemned and commended, according to the radical or conservative views of the observer.

It is interesting to notice that the British press harbor no resentment against Mr. Cleveland for his part in the Venezuela affair, a fact that may be partly explained by the fact that Britain finally gained practically all her claims by the very court of arbitration that was to rescue Venezuela from spoliation.

Perhaps the best eulogy of Mr. Cleveland appears on the editorial page of the New York *Evening Post.* It says:

"Grover Cleveland had the good fortune to be identified with a great political enthusiasm. The lift and hope and zeal of the Presidential campaign of 1884 now seem far away, but at the time the hearts of thousands of our bravest and best burned within them as they saw the great opportunity and fought the great battle. They had a cause and they had a man. Long-denied reforms sprang to new promise; and a leader who simply could not be made afraid was there to embody those governmental virtues for lack of which the country was sick unto death. The result was that even cynics were stirred out of their indifference, while generous youth were banded together and inspired as they had been by no man since Lincoln. It was a wonderful rebirth in American politics; and to have quickened all that aspiration, to have called out that devotion, and to have held it, through good report and through ill, for twelve years, would make the fame of any public man secure. . . . . .

"In the Presidency, which he took amid the gibes of the opposing party, which thought then, as it thinks now, that it alone is fit to rule, Mr. Cleveland soon showed the country that it had a first-class man. He was as steady as a rock. When new questions arose he calmly confronted them with independent judgment and massive common sense. In the wild storm of financial upheaval he kept his head. That the silver madness had swept away a majority of his own party did not make it in his mind less a madness. His course in that matter alone was sufficient to keep his memory green among American statesmen. His letter to Mr. Lamar,

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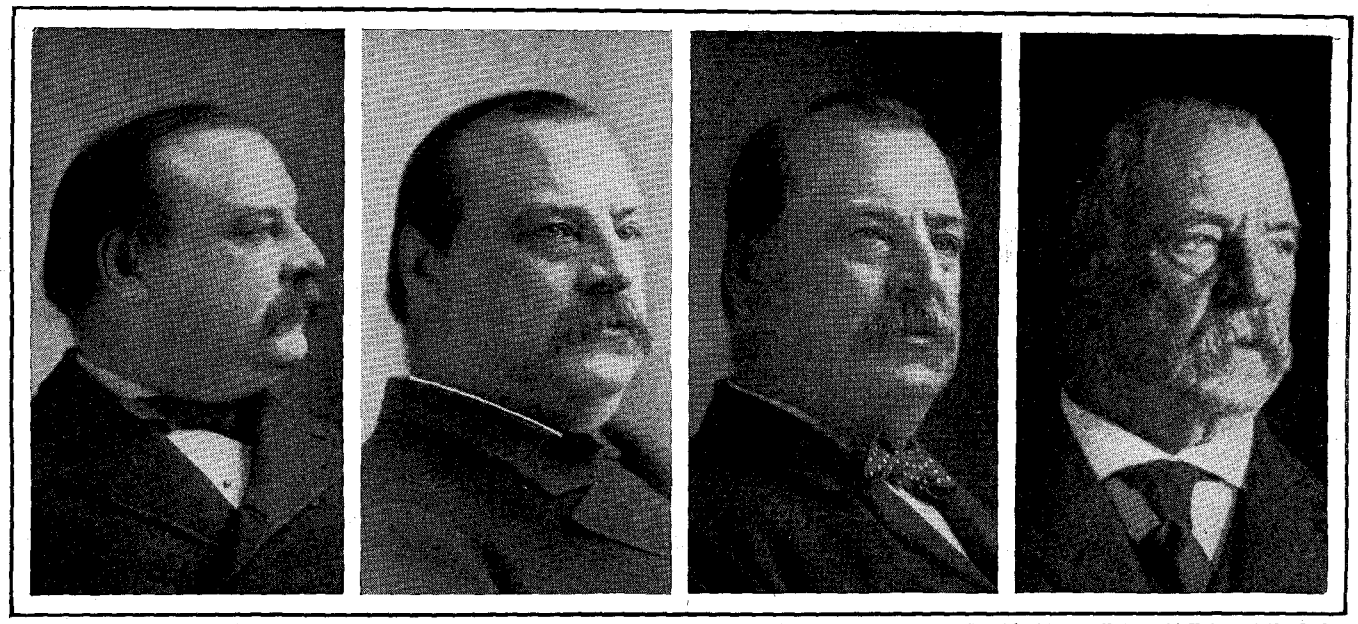

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In 1882, the year he was Mayor of Buffalo and was elected Governor of New York State.

In 1884, when he was elected President of the United States over James G. Blaine.

In 1892, when he was reelected President after four years of President Harrison's administration.

In 1907. At this time he was a power in the life-insurance world and a lecturer at Princeton.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

shortly after his second election, showed with what rare sagacity he foresaw the coming of that free-silver tempest which was to make his last term in office one long agony, but he went on simply to do his duty without complaint or thought of flinching. In view of what he did to avert the financial dishonor of the nation, Senator Allison might well exclaim, in a burst of frankness, 'It was God's mercy to this country that Grover Cleveland, and not Harrison, was elected President.'

"Disputes about the measure of Mr. Cleveland's greatness are futile. It is said that he was a commonplace man. This is not the view of disinterested observers like Mr. Bryce, who have been struck by the grasp of Mr. Cleveland's mind, and his large way of looking at all questions. If his characteristic virtues were commonplace, then may Heaven send us more commonplace men! He did a work which would have broken a genius, and driven a creature of public flattery to despair. His monument is not only the impress of his integrity and a long record of useful legislation, but a vaster mass of foolish and wicked laws which he kept from enactment. He was the arch-enemy of jobbers; he maintained the public credit; he flung himself upon the entrenched and insolent robber barons of the protective tariff; he conquered the hearts of a democracy that has not lost its instinct for a real man. If that be not greatness, no man need desire to be great."

A less favorable view appears in the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.). It explains thus its reason for thinking that Mr. Cleveland is not "entitled to rank among the greatest men in our annals":

"He belongs among the foremost, and among the strongest, but not among the greatest. Tho no President ever had a higher purpose, his achievement was always held back by his personal wilfulness. This transcendent attribute of greatness he lacked—he could not yield when yielding meant wisdom. He conferred with the party leaders only to inform them of his immovable purposes. He was unable to see things in any other way than his own way. He could never get into sympathy with the policies that the people really demanded. He was the last Democratic statesman of the old school—and he was of an older school than his time. With the ideals of a Randall, a Tilden, a Douglas, he found himself at the head of a party which had become Populist, and that was ready to be led by a Bryan. He attempted to force his will upon it, and failed miserably. Not so much because of his own deficiencies as because his party was inadequate to the opportunity he tried to give it, he was compelled to lead the party to disaster, while his headstrong fiscal policies involved the whole country in incalculable loss.

"His place in fame will be that of a President with a lofty purpose, a brave heart, a patriotism perfectly honest and true, and an Americanism of tried and mounting quality. Personally he had rare traits of character. He was a man 'four square to all the winds that blow.' He will be mourned most sincerely, and not a shade the less deeply for his failure to grip the people's great intent, their purposes of national advance."

HARVARD'S REBUKE TO THE WHITE HOUSE

VIEWED in connection with the recent interesting exchange of letters between the President of the United States and the president of Harvard University the victory of the Harvard eight is taken by some not only as a triumph for the crimson, but as a striking vindication of "the New England conscience." Hearing that two members of the Harvard crew had been suspended, almost on the eve of the Yale-Harvard boat-race, for the infringement of some college rule, President Roosevelt, Harvard's most distinguished alumnus, wrote President Eliot a letter which the press quote as follows:

"Is it not possible and would it not be more fitting and just to substitute another punishment for Fish and Morgan if, as is stated, they merely took away a book which they were permitted to use in the library? It seems to me, and we feel sure to the great body of graduates it is, unfair and unnecessary to make all of us suffer for an offense of this kind for which some other punishment might surely be found."

President Roosevelt, it seems, was not aware of an existing agreement to the effect that no man under discipline can take part in any athletic contest between the two colleges. In the reply received there is a suggestion of President Roosevelt's own vocabulary, and, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks, in reading it "he must have known the sensations of the eagle pierced by an arrow feathered from his own wings." To quote President Eliot's words:

"A keen and sure sense of honor being the finest result of college life, I think the college and graduates should condemn effectually dishonorable conduct. The college should also teach that one must never do scurvy things in the supposed interest of or for the pleasure of others. Each man did a dishonorable thing. One violated in his private interest and in a crooked way a rule made in the common interest, while the other gave a false name and did not take subsequent opportunity to give his own. The least possi-

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ble punishment was putting them on probation, but that drops them from the crews"

From the "wholly unsolicited and emphatic messages" which came to its offices after the publication of these letters the Boston *Advertiser* "feels inclined to assume" that "about 90 per cent. of Harvard men, undergraduates as well as graduates, are heartily and soulfully with President Eliot in keeping strictly to the Yale agreement on athletics." To quote further:

"The undergraduates who are on the scene and who therefore have had a chance to learn the facts, seem practically unanimous in the opinion that President Eliot took the only course that a man of honor, integrity, and a regard for his word could take, under the circumstances. Many reputable, honorable, and high-minded men at first took a somewhat different view, but in all such cases it was because they did not know all the facts."

Mr. Eliot's rebuke to the President "was deservedly administered," says the New York *Times*. Concurring in this view the Springfield *Republican* remarks that "for once the rapier has proved more efficacious than the big stick." It is not too much to say, adds the same paper, that such a letter as that written by President Roosevelt "would have been a real disaster to a college and a college president weak enough to be forced by an outside influence into relaxing discipline." To quote further:

"We should be able to look to the colleges, if anywhere, for a higher standard, a standard that puts sound morals first and sport perceptibly afterward. It is that standard in his own college which Theodore Roosevelt has done his best to break down. If he is capable of learning from rebuke, it may be fancied that he now sees his error.

"The case at Harvard, it now appears, was flagrant. The rule was clear, the breaking of it unequivocal and made worse by falsehood. If the offenders had been obscure students, no word of protest in or out of the college would have been raised. They happened to be socially well connected and members of the crew. Forthwith strong efforts were made to soften discipline in their behalf. It is a fair sample of the unfortunate influences which are increasing in college life, and which make it more and more difficult to maintain good order and good morals. The corruption of athletic contests has long been a scandal, and the colleges have had to fight—strange as it may seem—the pernicious influence of zealous graduates even more than misbehaving undergraduates. The spirit of lawlessness has increased, both in colleges and in schools; from many quarters comes the same complaint. The rich students who go to college for a good time, the athletic pot-hunter, and the old graduate who winks at dishonor if it brings victory, are all demoralizing influences. Harvard and Yale have taken a most salutary stand by their agreement that no student in either college who exposes himself to discipline can compete in contests with the other. It is fair to both, it puts the responsibility on the student. Mr. Roosevelt's meddling has brought out a rebuke which the sober second thought of every one should support."

"There has not been in our time," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "a more useful piece of postgraduate instruction than Mr. Eliot's little lesson to Harvard's most exalted alumnus, in the fundamentals of honor."

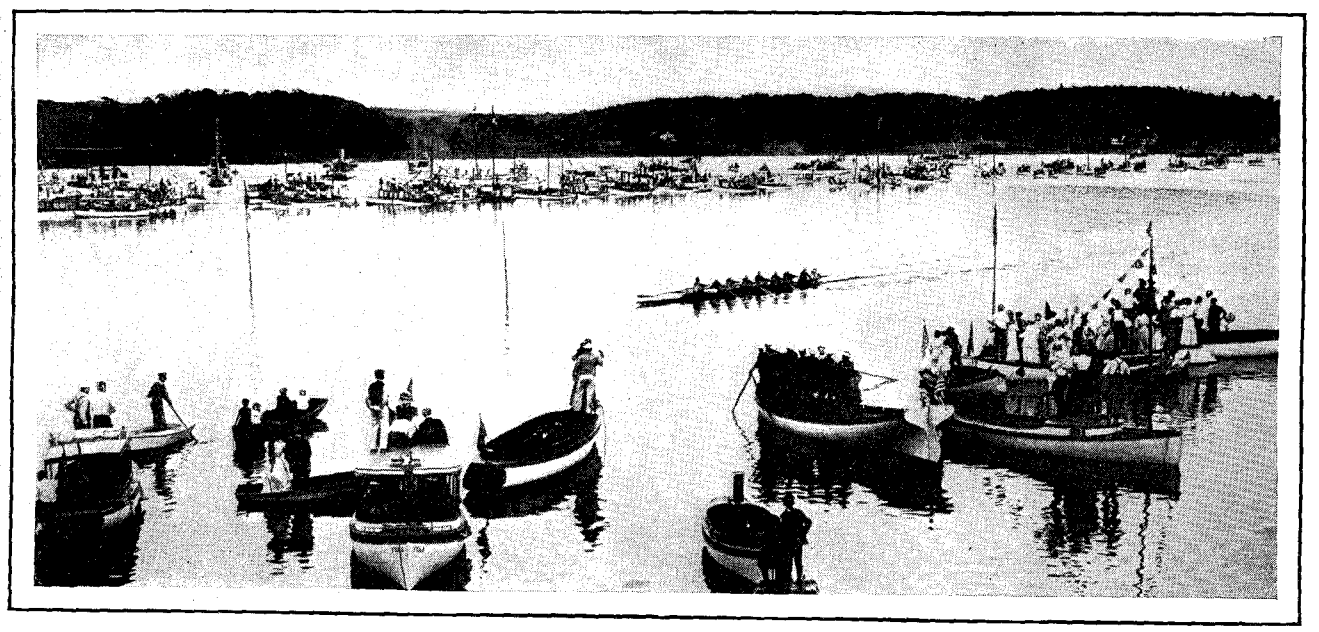
THE PRESIDENT'S "MIXED-ARMY" PLAN

THE recent innovation by which various State militias have been undergoing periods of training and maneuvers in conjunction with the regular troops is now revealed as a step toward a general plan of army reorganization which aims in two years' time to give the country a mixt standing army of 250,000 men. The regular establishment, whose present strength is some 63,000 men, is legally limited, it will be remembered, to 100,000. The new plan, which is credited to President Roosevelt, was announced last week by the acting Secretary of War, Robert Shaw Oliver. It seems that under the Dick Law and subsequent legislation what were State guardsmen have become United States volunteers, and as such may, in case of war, be ordered into action by the President. According to the new plan as outlined by General Oliver the regulars and the United States volunteers will now be organized together and mobilized in eight great army corps. In his own words, as quoted by a New York *Sun* reporter:

"This is the first move in the plan to make the United States a great military power. It is the first time that the work has been taken up systematically and with a definite end in view. . . . . .

"Two years from now the War Department will be able to call out a splendidly trained, coherent force of 250,000 men, ready for action at an hour's notice. Part will be perfectly trained, and the efficiency of the rest will be so increased that they will form a smooth working force.

"This arrangement will obviate all confusion in handling troops and mobilizing them in the event of an emergency. Never again will troops be sent around haphazard, with transportation details mixt up and confusion existing in quartermaster and commissary departments. Every regiment when called into service will know exactly to what army corps it belongs and where it is to be mobilized, thus simplifying the work. It will be my personal duty to push this plan to success, but the project has been so completely



THE HARVARD BOAT AT THE FINISH OF THE YALE-HARVARD RACE.

Disproving President Roosevelt's fears and vindicating President Eliot's discipline.

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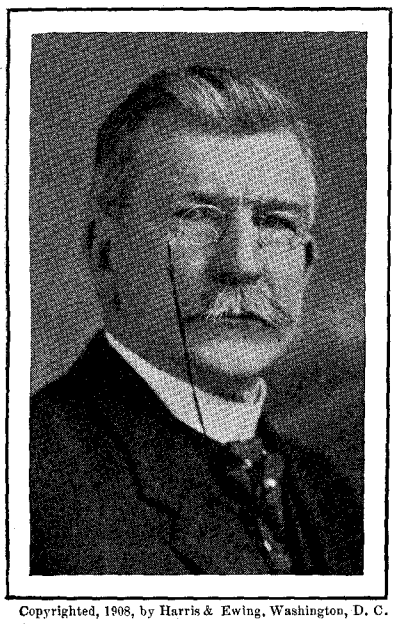
adjusted and worked out that it will be carried on no matter who directs it from the War Department."

Altho Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant approves this program as "the best that can be done under the circumstances," it seems that other experts on his staff are more critical of it. One of these, whose name is not given, is quoted as follows in *The Sun*:



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LUKE E. WRIGHT, OF TENNESSEE,

Who succeeds Mr. Taft as Secretary of War. He was formerly a Democrat.

"The President figures on having 250,000 men, divided into eight great army corps, in two years ready for any emergency, volunteers trained up to a point of efficiency almost equal to the regulars; that's it, isn't it? There are about 63,000 men in the regular Army to-day—a little less maybe. About half of them are in this country, since the Philippines require over 20,000, and 5,000 are garrisoned in Cuba. As a matter of fact there are less than 9,000 foot soldiers in the United States now, and the bulk of the Army is distributed along the seacoasts, very few men being stationed in the interior.

"How about the volunteers, as the War Department calls them? Now, to make success of Roosevelt's scheme would require about 200,000 State troops. As a matter of fact there are just about, in round numbers, 105,000 militia men in the country. That reduces your new Army from 250,000 to about 135,000 right at the start.

"Experience has shown that only 50 per cent.—and that's allowing the biggest percentage—of State troops ever enlist for war. It is true that the new law requires the United States volunteers to take the oath and places them theoretically on the same plane with the regulars in case war should occur. But human nature is human nature no matter how many laws our legislatures pass. How is the Government going to enforce service if men don't want to fight or can not sacrifice their business interests? Do you think the Government would coerce the States?"

The speaker then went on to illustrate the difficulties of the scheme from a State guardsman's point of view:

"Last night at the meeting of the officers of General Grant's army an officer of Squadron A threw a bombshell into our gathering. He inquired whether these big maneuver camps were to be held every year. We told him that the President's plan seemed to contemplate annual camp duty for a month's time. 'In that case,' said a New York cavalryman, 'you will have to count Squadron A out of the scheme. We simply can't afford to give that much time to military instruction away from home every year.'"

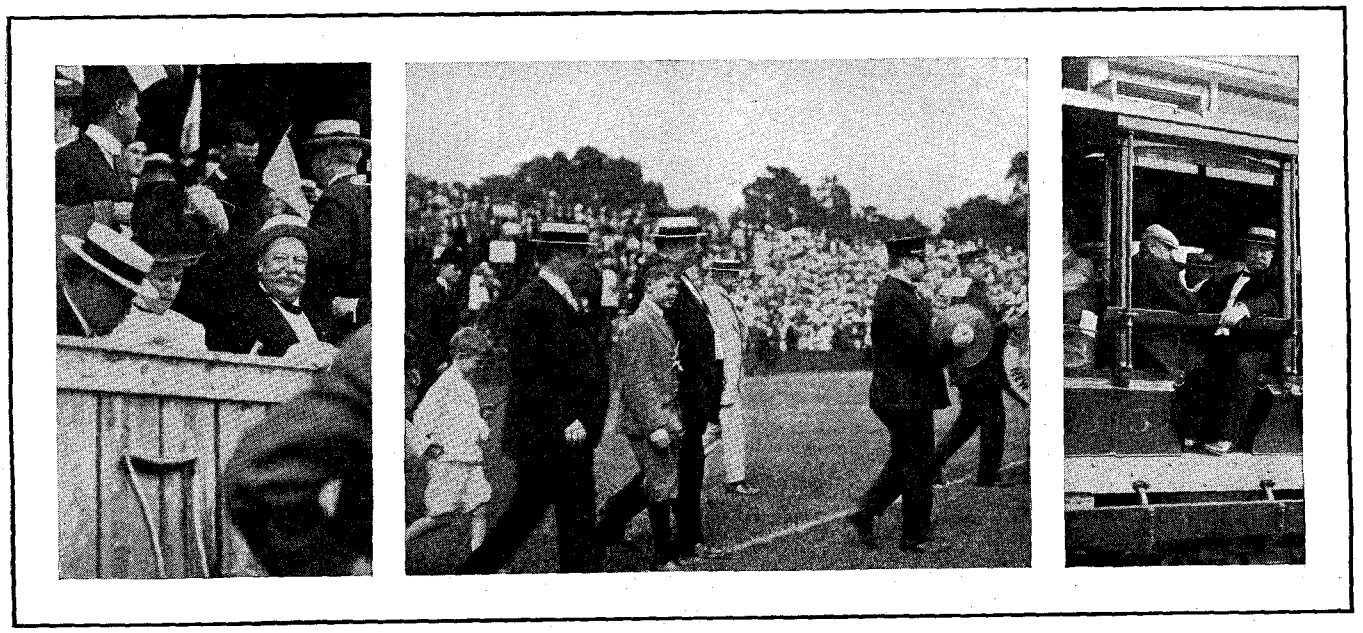
The press, so far, have been noncommittal in regard to the plan, most of them refraining for the present from any comment at all. The New York *Globe* remarks that "it will certainly be something of a compromise to have the considerable body of the State troops half-trained where they were not a quarter-trained before." Says *The Evening Mail* of the same city:

"What has really been changed in the laws regarding the militia is this, that whereas there was once nothing but diversity in the composition and equipment of the forces of the States, and nothing but dislocation in their relations to the regular establishment, there is now likeness and harmony, so far as the Dick Law has been adopted by the States. . . . . .

"Never before has the country been in such a situation. In about two years it will be in possession of a first line of defense which will make invasion impossible. But a 'standing army'? It is not that. The President could no more employ it to overawe any body of citizens of the United States, against the wishes of the people of the States concerned, than he could call out and arm all the Baptists in the country and compel them to open fire on the Methodists."

A SPUR FOR SAN FRANCISCO'S FLAGGING GRAFT HUNT

ABOUT three months ago the San Francisco *Argonaut*, in a lengthy editorial review of the antigraft movement in that city which ousted Ruef and his corrupt officials and was then on the trail of the corruptionists higher up, made the astonishing statement that public sentiment had already largely withdrawn its support from the campaign which in the beginning it so enthusiastically indorsed. A month later the same paper said: "The prosecution, through its control of District Attorney Langdon, still has the machinery of justice in its hands; but it is plainly impotent



Photographs by Pictorial News Company.

WATCHING THE BALL-GAME.

WITH HIS SON CHARLIE LEADING THE PROCESSION OF HIS CLASS AROUND YALE FIELD.

ON THE WAY TO THE GAME.

THE RETURN OF YALE'S MOST DISTINGUISHED ALUMNUS.

Mr. Taft visited New Haven last week to take part in the 30th reunion of his class, that of 1878.

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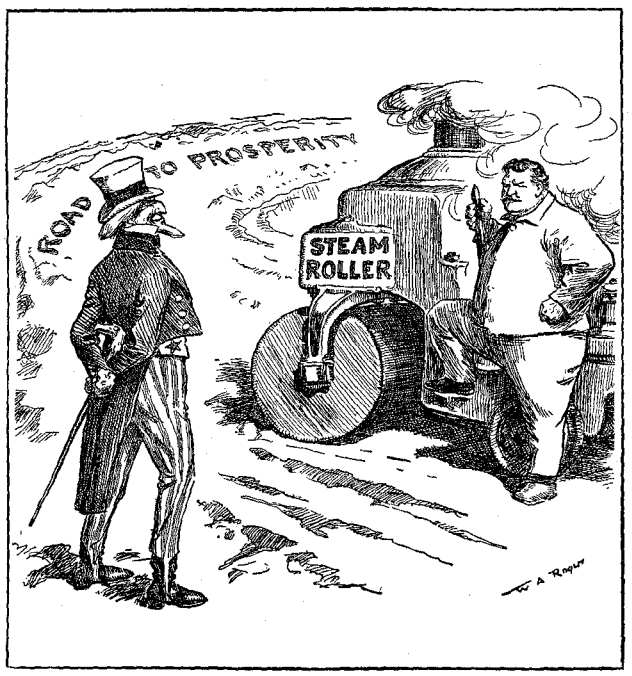

"IF YOU CAN SMOOTH OUT THIS ROAD, WILLIAM, I CAN REST EASY."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

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UNCLE SAM—"Bill, you'd look so much better in your own clothes."
—Walker in *Harper's Weekly*.

HOW HE LOOKS TO UNCLE SAM.

because public sentiment is against it." The continuance of this remarkable situation now moves President Roosevelt to address an inspiriting "keep-up-the-fight" letter to Rudolph Spreckels, the San Francisco millionaire who has personally financed the prosecution. This declaration of sympathy, coming at a time when the hopes of the prosecution to "get" the bribe-givers as well as the bribe-takers were apparently on the verge of collapse, recalls the attention of the country at large to a struggle in which its interest had for a time somewhat waned.

"It is in purpose and effect, if not in terms, a special message to the people of San Francisco and California, urging upon them that they aid and support the graft prosecution," says the San Francisco *Call*—Mr. Spreckels's paper. Mr. Roosevelt, having fought the same fight on a larger scale, understands, he says, the discouragement which at times must overtake Mr. Spreckels and Mr. Heney when they "see men guilty of atrocious crimes succeed in escaping punishment," and especially when they "see men of wealth, of high business and, in a sense, of high social standing, banded together against them." This experience, it seems, is the common lot of those who enter the lists against political and civic corruption. As the President expresses it in his letter, which is made public through the San Francisco Citizens' League of Justice:

"My dear sir, I want you to feel that your experience is simply the experience of all of us who are engaged in this fight. There is no form of slander and wicked falsehood which will not, as a matter of course, be employed against all men engaged in such a struggle, and this not only on the part of men and papers representing the lowest type of demagogy, but, I am sorry to say, also on the part of men and papers representing the interests that call themselves preeminently conservative, preeminently cultured.

"In such a struggle it is too often true that the feeling against those engaged in it becomes peculiarly bitter, not merely in the business-houses of the great financiers who directly profit by the wrongdoing, but also in the clubs, in certain newspaper offices where business interests exercise an unhealthy control and, I regret to add, in other newspaper offices which like to be considered as in a marked degree the representatives of the cultivation and high social standing of the country.

"Now, I do hope that you and your colleagues will treat all this bitterness with entire disregard. It is of small consequence to you, or to any of us who are engaged in this work, whether men think well or ill of us personally; but it is of very great consequence that we should do the work without flinching, on the one hand, and, on the other and, without losing our good-humored common sense, without becoming angered and irritated to a degree that will in any way cause us to lose our heads.

"Therefore, I hope that you and Heney and your associates will keep reasonably good-natured; but that above all things you will not lose heart. You must battle on valiantly, no matter what the biggest business men may say, no matter what the mob may say, no matter what may be said by that element which may be regarded as socially the highest element. You must stedfastly oppose those foolish or wicked men who would substitute class consciousness and loyalty to class interest for loyalty to American citizenship as a whole, for loyalty to the immutable laws of righteousness, of just and fair dealing as between man and man. . . . . .

"If there can be any degrees in the contemptuous abhorrence with which right-thinking citizens should regard corruption,' it must be felt in its most extreme form for the so-called 'best citizens,' the men high in business and social life, who by backing up or by preventing the punishment of wealthy criminals set the seal of their approval on crime and give honor to rich felons. The most powerful ally of lawlessness and mob violence is the man, whoever he may be, politician or business man, judge or lawyer, capitalist or editor, who in any way or shape works so as to shield wealthy and powerful wrongdoers from the consequences of their misconduct. . . . . .

"Do not be discouraged; do not flinch. You are in a fight for plain decency, for the plain democracy of the plain people, who believe in honesty and in fair dealing as between man and man. Do not become disheartened. Keep up the fight."

This letter, says *The Call*, is based upon a full and accurate knowledge of all phases of the struggle to purge the city's government, and therefore its effect "can not fail to be a powerful stimulus and help to the prosecution." "Many citizens who have been deceived by the agents and hired newspapers of the grafters," adds the same paper, "will be enlightened by this strong review of the situation." Not only the prosecution, but every decent citizen, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, "will derive fortitude and encouragement from President Roosevelt's letter." Every citizen, it adds, ought to hang it, framed, upon the wall of his sitting-room, "so that he and his family and those who visit his home may have before them constantly the true gospel of American civism." To quote further:

"The fight against graft in San Francisco, as the President so clearly sees, is not a local struggle. It is part of the great struggle going on all over the nation—the struggle between the predatory

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special interests who are enslaving the nation in the name of business, on the one side, and on the other side a small and scattered group of stalwart citizens, such as Roosevelt, La Follette, and Spreckels, who are endeavoring to rescue the people from the thrall of political machines which govern the country in the interest of 'business.'"

The letter is "a summons to duty," says the Los Angeles *Express*, and one that sounds "not for San Francisco alone." "Its admonition, 'Keep up the fight,' should form the rallying-cry for all the forces of decency, law, and order in the community," exclaims the Oakland *Enquirer*. At the time of writing, those San Francisco publications—such as *The Chronicle*, *The Examiner*, and the weeklies—which had withdrawn their sympathy and support from the prosecution, have not exprest their opinion of the President's letter.

"It is only fair to say," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "that many of the men and the newspapers that have criticized Mr. Spreckels and his associates have done so from the best of motives, and not because of a desire to retard justice or shield the wrongdoers." These critics charge the prosecution with high-handed methods and personal animus. It is alleged that considerations of business rivalry prompted the indictment of Patrick Calhoun, of the United Railroads Company. Fault was found with the wholesale immunity granted to the Board of Supervisors as the price of information against those "higher up," and the alleged immunity contract with Ruef did further harm to the cause.

It has been unfortunate, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, that the graft prosecution has suffered reverses in the higher courts on technical points of law, as in the liberation of Ruef and Schmitz. This upsetting of verdicts on appeal "has undoubtedly had a demoralizing effect upon public sentiment, which has been reflected disastrously in the disagreements of juries in important cases."

Added to this is the influence of those who point out that the graft prosecutions, when carried "higher up," threaten seriously to disturb business. This argument of material expediency, added to the popular tendency to lose interest in a chase too long drawn out, is perhaps the chief obstacle in the way of the reformers, says the Chicago *Tribune*, which adds that "the issues at stake in San Francisco are vital to the nation."

OUR BREAK WITH VENEZUELA

IT is noted as a curious fact that the severing of our diplomatic relations with Venezuela coincided almost to a day with the death of Grover Cleveland, who little more than a dozen years ago risked in behalf of that South-American republic a rupture of relations with the British Government. In spite of any gratitude that might have been supposed to be incurred by that intervention, the story of our relations with Castro's country since has been for the most part, as the New York *Tribune* remarks, "a record of annoyance and vexation."

"We are now simply without diplomatic representation at Caracas—a situation which may prove serious and which may not," said Secretary Taft in answer to a reporter's questions. Dispatches remark on the fact that while Jacob Sleeper, who has been at the head of the American Legation at Caracas since Minister Russell's return to this country in May, is recalled to Washington, Señor Velose-Goiticoa, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires in this country, shows no sign of demanding his passports. Moreover, the *Constitucional*, Castro's personal organ, suggests that in spite of the action of the American Government, "the brotherhood and high consideration of the Venezuelan people toward the United States would not be weakened."

Washington dispatches vary somewhat in their interpretation of the Government's action. The closing of the legation is "a peaceful method of expressing dissatisfaction," says one, while another reports a "persistent belief" at the capital that "a decisive course is contemplated." "What the next step in this international complication will be is a problem that no one connected with the Administration here appears able to answer," says *The Tribune's* correspondent. Among editorial commentators the attitude seems to be one of observant expectancy. The Chicago *Post* says of Mr. Sleeper's recall:

"This clears the way for vigorous action against the dictator should action be decided upon, and the denouement will be watched with much interest here in America, where, so far as the public is concerned, Castro, the asphalt lakes, and their various claimants are mixt in one black and noisome mess which has simmered overlong on the diplomatic stove without apparent improvement."

"If this is the end of one chapter it is the portentous beginning

THEY HAD THEIR FINGERS CROSSED.
—Bowen in the *Salt Lake Herald*.

WILL IT COME TO THIS?
Llanuza in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

WEAK SPOTS IN TAFT'S SUPPORT.

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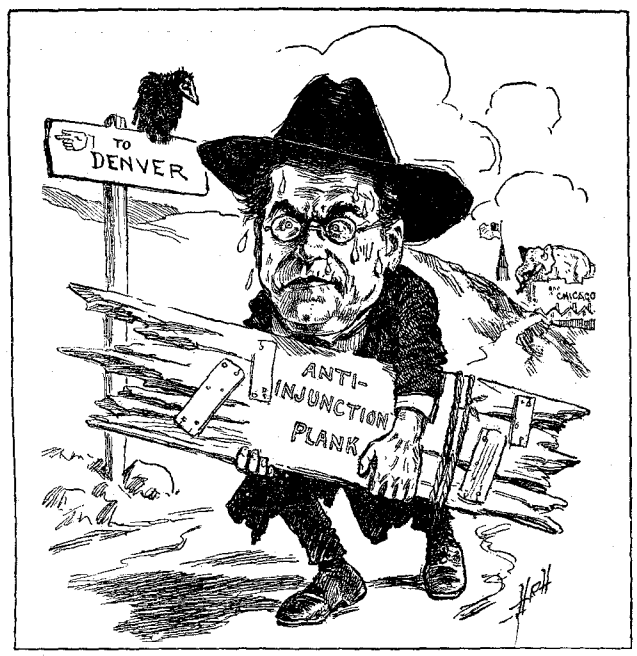

GOMPERS IN SEARCH OF A PLATFORM.
—H. R. H. in the Chicago *Inter Ocean.*

NOTHING DOING.
—Savage in the Chicago *Daily Socialist*

TWO CASES OF CONTEMPT.

of another one, and tho the present status were to drag on for a year or two, it must at last have a momentous ending," affirms the New York *Globe*. "There is a mild suggestion that a serious situation may develop if President Castro does not take the hint and comply with American demands," says the Washington *Post*, which asserts, however, that the American people will not approve any warlike steps until they are more certain that they are in the right.

Our five chief subjects of dispute with Venezuela—on which we have already four times requested arbitration and been four times "insolently refused"—are thus briefly restated by H. P. W. in *The Journal of Commerce*:

"The first of these is a claim made by one A. F. Jaurett for $25,000, being damages for his expulsion from Venezuela on the ground that he was 'notoriously prejudicial to public order.' Jaurett was a naturalized American citizen and was the correspondent of a New York newspaper in Venezuela. He had sent out news which was obnoxious to the Government of that country, but on the facts in the case the State Department finds that it admits 'of no doubt that Mr. Jaurett is entitled to an indemnity from Venezuela for his expulsion.' The second claim is that of the Orinoco corporation and arises from repeated concessions to various strangers of the territory which the Orinoco Company rightfully possesses, these concessions, both before and after decisions, acknowledging the rights of the corporation, involving nearly all the property of the concern. The action of the Venezuelan Executive in making the concessions is in derogation of the Venezuelan Court of Last Resort and of the International Court of Claims.

"The third claim is that of the Orinoco Shipping & Trading Company, a British corporation, about 90 per cent. of whose stock was held by American citizens. The Orinoco Shipping & Trading Company assigned all of its claims, assets, etc., to the Orinoco Steamship Company, a New-Jersey corporation with the same stockholders. One special complaint of the concern was that of a violation and annulment on the part of the Government of Venezuela of an alleged exclusive concession held by the Orinoco Company. This and other claims having been assigned to a mixt tribunal for arbitration and award, the major part of the claim was disallowed, and the company asked for a rehearing of the case before an impartial tribunal. Our State Department reached the view that the Orinoco case should be retried before such an impartial and competent tribunal. The fourth claim open between the two governments is the result of the operations of the United States & Venezuela Company. That company owned an 'asphalt-mine' and a concession for the building and operation of a railroad in Venezuela. The asphalt-mine was originally granted by President Castro to a Dr. Pedro Guzman, who sold it to George W. Crichfield, an American citizen, who represented certain other American citizens, afterward incorporated as the 'United States & Venezuela Company.' Certain exemptions were made with reference to taxes, etc., as respects this mine, and these were later violated or repealed by the Venezuelan Government. This gave rise to damages estimated by the company at $2,000,000 gold, and investigation of the claim led to a recommendation from the law officer of the Department that, inasmuch as the claim was founded upon a breach of concession, the United States attempt to secure an arbitration before an impartial international tribunal.

"The New York & Bermudez Company also has a claim pending on the ground that it has been dispossest by the Government of Venezuela of an 'asphalt lake.' That company appealed to the State Department for such action as would put it in possession of its property and would secure damages. The Department on looking into the facts, largely through the reports of W. J. Calhoun, who was sent to Venezuela as special commissioner, found that the rights of the company had been violated, and this, too, through the gross misuse of judicial and executive authority. It believes that the claim should be made the basis of arbitration proceedings. Evasive replies and refusal to take cognizance of the requests of the American Government have been about all that our diplomats have been able to extort from President Castro and his Administration."

As to the probability of our being in the right in the dispute *The Tribune* says:

"It will not escape observation that America is by no means alone in the matter. Other nations also find it impossible to get on amicably or satisfactorily with Mr. Castro. France and Colombia have practically no dealings with Venezuela, Italy has had serious difficulties with it, and Great Britain and Holland are on the point of suspending diplomatic relations. These things do not necessarily prove Venezuela to be in the wrong, but they do constitute ground for a strong presumption to that effect. The man who quarrels with all or most of his neighbors while they are at peace and in friendship among themselves may pretty safely be suspected of being in the wrong. Sometimes there is an Athanasius *contra mundum* who is in the right. But that sort of Athanasius does not appear to be indigenous to Venezuela."

But since diplomatic intercourse has been discontinued, what is to take its place? asks the New York *Evening Mail*, which goes on to say:

"Are we going to let Castro confiscate the property of Americans

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in Venezuela exactly as he pleases? Shall we leave American territory to the tender mercies of any foreign Power that wants a slice of it, in compensation for injuries to the interests of Europeans?

"Hardly. Castro has brought our State Department into contempt with Venezuelans. It simply remains to be seen whether other means of dealing with him will not fully restore his and his followers' respect.

"We do not mean by this that war measures are likely to be taken. They will hardly be necessary. Yet when a minister asks for his passports, the mailed hand of his sovereign instantly appears. Nothing else is possible, or dreamed of, in such a situation. It is not without significance that a large force of marines, on two battle-ships, has lately been dispatched to Panama—a much larger force than is likely to be needed in the maintenance of peace on the Isthmus.

"But the Almighty has taken a hand in the disciplining of Venezuela. Gript by the plague, abandoned by the world, forgotten by God himself, the unfortunate land is trying the effect of an isolation from which it may be expected to recover, in due time, in penitence."

AN UNSOPHISTICATED TRUST

A SHEEP in wolf's clothing appeared in court in New York last week in the form of a wrapping-paper trust that asked to be let off lightly because it did not know it was a trust and had dissolved immediately upon hearing of it. Upon this excuse and because the trust pleaded guilty the judge let the manufacturers in the combine off with a fine of $2,000 each. The argument of the trust's lawyer is reported in the New York *Journal of Commerce* thus:

"The lawyer said that all the companies composing the association were small, that for some time prior to the organization of the association their business had not been paying well, that the association was organized to save them from threatened bankruptcy, and that their organization had not been the cause of the rise of price of wrapping-paper. He added that the whole twenty-five corporations controlled only 23 per cent. of the output of wrapping-paper in this country. None of the companies, he declared, had any thought of violating the law and that in going into the organization as they did they were ill-advised, and that as soon as they understood that it was in violation of the Sherman Act all withdrew from it and it was dissolved."

Not every one, however, seems to take this representation of the trust's lamb-like character at its face value. Mr. John Norris, chairman of the Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which is investigating the price of news print paper, says of the trust:

"In September, 1906, twenty-five fiber and manila mills formed the Manila and Fiber Association, of which John H. Parks was made manager. Immediately after the formation of the Association the production of paper dropt from 64,000 to 50,000 tons a quarter and the price of paper was advanced $5 a ton. Other advances followed until the price had been raised $16 a ton. The admitted profit of the pool was $1,600,000 annually. . . . . .

"John H. Parks, the manager of the Manila and Fiber Association, also ran four other pools or 'price associations,' as he called them. From these he drew an income of $150,000 annually."

The New York *Commercial*, which is often spoken of as the organ of Standard Oil, ridicules the claim of the wrapping-paper trust in the following manner:

"Officers of the various concerns involved are reported to have projected the explanation or apology that they 'had no idea' that their 'combine' was violating the law!

"It passes understanding how any intelligent man involved in the combination could put up such a plea and expect anybody to believe the allegation—because for years past nothing has had more publicity and discussion given to it than this matter of the 'trusts' and 'pools' and 'combines' and the sort of transactions that make them unlawful. But even if it be assumed that all these men were ignorant at the outset of the character of the 'deal' in which they were engaging, it is a matter of record that on October 12, 1906—not long after this 'trust' had perfected its organization and gotten into working order—its organizer sent a communication to all concerned in the course of which he said:

"'Without your Association you would, in an "open market," undoubtedly be now selling your outputs at prices as much below your present selling prices as is represented by your "pool taxes" contributions—*if not more*. Therefore, it is equally clear that all the money you now obtain by your sales above your "cost schedule values" is the property of the Association. Why? Because all you get above your "cost schedule" is "artificially" created for you by means of your cooperative pool agreement.

"'The expenses of the pool are not paid by its members. The expenses of the pool are paid by the public. The said expenses are paid out of the excess price obtained above your cost schedule which the pool requires the public to contribute.

"'Barring old orders, it is not what you pay in, but what you get out of, your pool that determines its value to you respectively.'

"Perhaps the members didn't read the letter of their organizer any too carefully, being perfectly content to pull in the $1,000,000 a year extra profits in the aggregate that this arrangement was bringing them. But if any one of them did read that letter, he must to-day confess himself a fool if he didn't understand its meaning and that he was violating the law.

"The public was not a bit surprized to learn that the fines were paid promptly by the attorney for these law-breakers, along with the announcement that their 'trust' had been dissolved.

"'The least said the soonest mended.' Small wonder that these twenty-four concerns want to regard their late 'combine' as a closed incident!"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"LOVE at First Sight Ends in Marriage."—*Headline in New York World.*

ELECTRIC fans for the common people would make a great hit in somebody's platform.—*Chicago News.*

A DEFEATED suffragette in Paris is besieged with offers of marriage. This may tend to boost the game of suffragetting considerably.—*Washington Herald.*

A SUFFRAGETTE meeting in Harlem was deserted for a dog-fight, which seems to help out the suffragette arguments to some extent.—*New York American.*

THE magistrate who announces a 50 per cent. reduction in fines on account of hard times evidently regards crime as a necessity and not a luxury.—*New York Post.*

MR. BRYAN says he would rather make religious than political speeches. And Mr. Johnson of Minnesota would be the last to interpose any objections.—*Pittsburg Times.*

ABOUT $32,000,000 in gold has flowed over to Europe lately, but Charlemagne Tower is bringing back that gold-lace uniform, thus evening up a little.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

ENGLISH people are worrying over two-cent postage for fear America will flood them with circulars. It may finally occur to them that they do not have to read the circulars.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

THERE are strong indications that the brewers are beginning to see into the saloon business.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

MR. SHERMAN will not be a vote-winner in Georgia or South Carolina. Some names sound badly in some places.—*Florida Times-Union.*

NOW will come trouble for Kipling and other nature-faking gentlemen who confined their stories to transatlantic jungles.—*New York American.*

MR. EDDIE FOY says "Were Hamlet alive, he would not object to my portrayal of him." This decides the problem of Hamlet's insanity.—*Washington Herald.*

A HEN flew on the stage up in a New Jersey town and broke up the play. Usually, they haven't reached the hen size in this kind of work.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

THE elaborate arrangements for the Tokyo exposition make it look as if Japan also would need an emergency currency law before very long.—*Ohio State Journal.*

SOME one wants to know why the New York *World* has not suggested Raisuli as the Democratic nominee. Well, you see, there is some doubt about Raisuli being a dead one.—*Washington Herald.*

AN Ohio man is mad because he can not eat as a result of being struck by his own automobile. Still, there is some consolation. If he doesn't eat, he can probably afford to keep the auto.—*Washington Herald.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

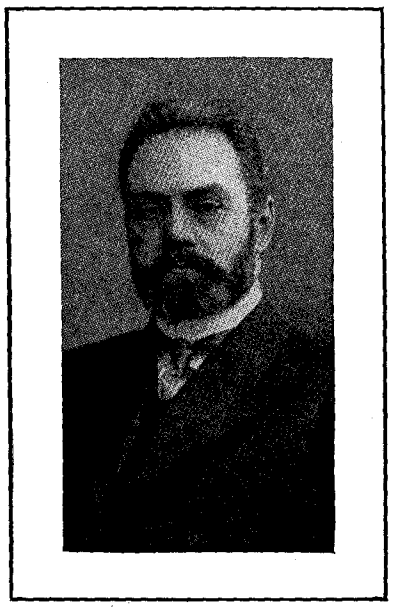
THE DOUMA FINDING ITSELF

AT the assembling of the third Douma there was a great outcry in the press to the effect that Stolypine by all sorts of expedients had been successful in obtaining a packed house of bureaucratic adherents, who would merely reflect his opinion and carry out his views. On being put to a very crucial test the Russian Parliament has recently shown itself to be a really democratic assembly. The Naval Budget, which was part of a program which involved the expenditure in the next ten years of $1,140,000,000, was rejected by the representatives of the people by a vote of 194 against 78. The argument on which the members relied for their action was that the Naval Department must be radically reformed before it can be trusted with so large a sum of money. The Octoberist leader, Mr. Guchkoff, is reported in the press as bitterly complaining to the Douma that the Department is as bad as it was during the war, that those who led the navy to Tsushima are still in office, and that Admiral Alexeieff, the most incompetent of all, is being put forth as a probable Minister of Marine.

The tone of the general English press is well represented by the following quotation from the Manchester *Guardian:*

"The Russian Navy Department is past defending, and the Government made no attempt to defend it. M. Stolypine simply offered his word that it would be thoroughly overhauled, but the Douma preferred to see the process completed before voting a penny. In taking up this position the third Douma is exhibiting an almost inevitable process of evolution. An assembly inspired with royalist sentiments so extravagant that it refused to call Russia a constitutional country, it is being compelled by force of circumstances to develop a pride in itself and a consciousness of its mission as the representative of the nation. The pressure of facts, the facts of incompetence and corruption chiefly, is shaping it for criticism, and it is obeying the law of the being of every institution in seeking to extend its influence. The third Douma is carrying on the tradition of its predecessors with a good deal more fidelity than most of its members, perhaps, even now desire. They are, against their will, guardians of Russia's Parliament and Constitution."

The importance of this vote is recognized by the Paris *Temps*, which anticipates, however, that some agreement will eventually be arrived at between the Government and the Douma. It observes:



MR. GUCHKOFF,

Leader of the Octoberists, whose eloquent appeal to the Douma defeated the Stolypine Naval Bill.

"The vote by which the Douma has refused the credit asked for by the Government for naval construction is one of the most important decisions which that assembly has made since its opening. . . . How will M. Stolypine meet this setback? Will he find some expedient by which he can lay down the vessels whose cost has for the moment been refused? This would be to show small respect for an assembly whose salutary influence he has acknowledged and with whom he has sought to work harmoniously. Another alternative presents itself, namely, that he will effect the needed reforms in the naval administration. The committee of the Douma who rejected the budget are plainly alive to the importance of a larger navy, and it can not be doubted that eventually the Russian Parliament will be brought to an understanding with the Government if only the Government will show respect for the prerogatives of the Parliament."

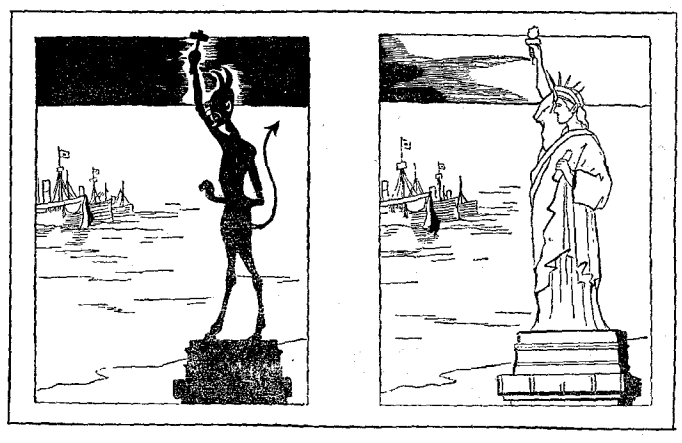
The Russian papers as a general thing approve of the Douma's action. The *Svet* (St. Petersburg), which stands for the Rightists, is pleased that these Rightists were foremost in their antagonism to the budget. Not that they were either radical or revolutionary in the course they took. To quote:

"The Douma is neither struggling to overstep its powers nor to set up a revolutionary constitutional assembly when it demands a radical reform in the Naval Department and the appointment of more competent men to the places of the present leaders. No, the Douma has merely discharged its duty to its Sovereign and Emperor."

The Douma's action is also justified by the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which says that naval reforms have been so far effected by merely making the head of one naval department take another department. This is merely to shuffle the cards so that the department, "like a phenix, rises anew from its own ashes, and these ashes are those of a fleet that has been burned." The third Douma has vindicated itself, says the *Riech* (St. Petersburg), as a worthy successor of the first and second Doumas. All parties united in rejecting the budget, declares the *Rossia* (St. Petersburg), and their speeches were mutually applauded. This is cause for congratulation. To quote its words:

"The country which can produce and can read such speeches will at last come to acknowledge the fact that there are some questions upon which all can agree and that these are such questions as involve the repudiation of the ancient autocratic régime."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPANESE VIEW OF WHAT IS BEHIND THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.



AS THE JAPANESE SEE OUR PACIFIC COAST AND ATLANTIC COAST.
—*Shinkoron* (Tokyo).

THE "WHITE PERIL" TO JAPAN.

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MEANING OF THE REVAL MEETING

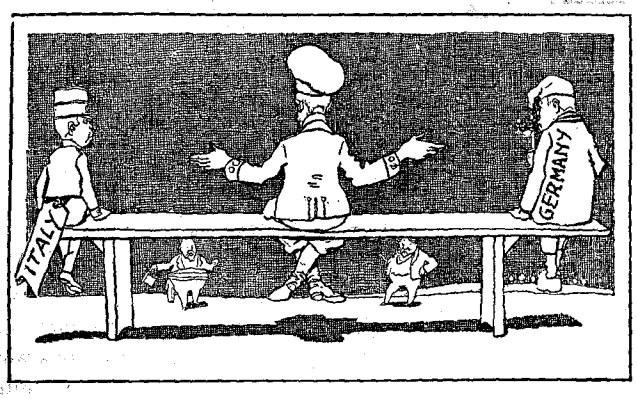
FOR the first time in the history of Europe a British monarch has met the Czar of all the Russias on Russian ground. But the dramatic interest of this meeting is far outweighed by the political significance which the press of all countries attribute to the interview. There is something more than mere words, we are told, in the toast of the Czar "to the prosperity of the British nation," and more than a mere compliment in King Edward's wish "for the welfare and prosperity" of the Czar's great Empire. The London *Times* begins to talk about an Anglo-Russian *entente* and editorially remarks that "the agreements into which the two countries have entered" "have settled to the common satisfaction of both the chief questions which tended to perpetuate a spirit of jealousy and suspicion between them." What these chief questions were may be seen from the following statement of the *Times* correspondent, who derived his information first hand from Mr. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, through whose negotiations the meeting of the two sovereigns was arranged. Thus we read:

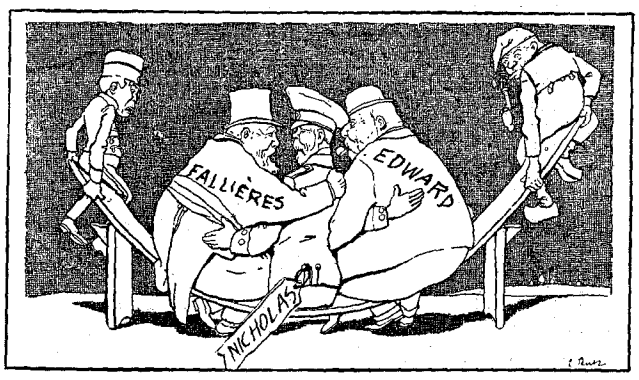
"His Excellency referred with much satisfaction to the cordial tone of Russian public opinion toward the meeting, which had been a reaffirmation of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. The Agreement had already borne fruit in obviating complications in Central Asia. Thanks to the Agreement, it had been possible for England and Russia mutually to abstain from intervention in the internal affairs of Persia. Thanks to the Agreement they could render Persia assistance of any kind, and were prepared to do so if Persia asked them, but in no case would assistance take the form of intervention in her internal affairs. The inherent value of the Agreement was shown by the fact that, altho it was not yet accepted by the Ameer, both countries had loyally observed it in the spirit, and not only in the letter. His Excellency spoke with equal satisfaction of the rapid progress of the negotiations regarding Macedonia, which would soon take a practical form acceptable to the Powers concerned. He again underlined the essentially pacific character of the Anglo-Russian Agreement by emphatically declaring that it in no wise implied or even suggested anything but the friendliest relations with other Powers."

EUROPEAN ZOOLOGY.

When the British lion and the Russian bear are friends, what sheep can expect peace?

—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).





NICHOLAS—"Here we have the real balance of power!"

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

—*Amsterdammer.*

A PIOUS WISH.

EDWARD—"May the tie that binds us, Mr. President, ever be closer drawn."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

SEAMY SIDE OF NEW FRIENDSHIPS.

While the Anglo-Russian Agreement merely emphasizes a reconciliation of the interests of the two countries in regard to Persia, Central Asia, and the adjustment of Macedonian affairs, it is highly approved of in France and England. Germany, however, looks upon it with suspicion. The Paris *Temps* observes:

"The Reval interview, from a French standpoint, is a subject for congratulation. The prospect of an Anglo-Russian conflict was weighing on us and constituted a menace which has now disappeared. . . . We do not think Russia, even when fortified by reconciliation with England, has aggressive designs. Anglo-Russian friendship is not a war-cloud. The balance of power in Europe is now more stable than it has been for a hundred years."

This sentiment is echoed by the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* of Paris. The *Gil Blas*, of the same city, thinks that such a powerful coalition as that of France, England, and Russia would be irresistible in a European war, and remarks that "it is easy to see why the German semiofficial press is displeased." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) declares that the agreement does not herald "a change of relations between Berlin and St. Petersburg," but German editors think otherwise, and we read in the Liberal Berlin *Freisinnige Zeitung:*

"While we need not suddenly fall into a panic and make dismal prophecies, we must not, however, shut our eyes to the fact that a

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powerful coalition, with pronounced anti-German tendencies, will face us in all movements of world-policy, a coalition which is already complete, altho it is not ratified by a written treaty. Our isolation among so many *ententes* and alliances, the impossibility of our reliance with certainty upon one of the Powers of the old Triple Alliance, namely, Italy, is something to be deplored, and argues a condition of things which can not be mitigated by any number of fine toasts and speeches."

While admitting the peaceful tone of the royal and imperial speeches the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) talks of Germany's "adversaries" and declares that those who love peace and desire it can prove their sincerity only by "the way in which the endeavor is made to give effect to their desires." The semiofficial *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin) speaks, however, in a much more reasonable tone and seems to echo the guarded and unctuous language of Prince von Buelow. It comments in the following highly politic vein:

"From a political point of view the first thing to be noted is the emphatic reference in the reports of the conference to the Central Asiatic Agreement, as tending to lead to the settlement of other important questions. This doubtless alludes to the Anglo-Russian negotiations with regard to fresh proposals of reform in Macedonia, and also to the work which Russia and England have before them in arranging the present difficulties of Persia. Above all, the two sovereigns in their speeches declared that their common aim was the preservation of the world's peace. The calm and candid tone

A NEW PORTRAIT OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
From a painting just completed by François Flameng.

of these speeches harmonizes with the utterances of the most serious sections of the press both in Russia and England, in spite of attempts that have elsewhere been made to give to the Reval meeting a meaning which would be unfriendly to Germany."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PRESIDENT'S COATS AND TROUSERS

ALL the guests at a dinner at Buckingham Palace to which President Fallières was invited during his London visit were ordered to wear frock-coats instead of the usual swallow-tailed court-dress, silk stockings, and knee-breeches. The papers of Paris which watched and recorded all the movements, adventures,

KING EDWARD IN THE UNIFORM OF A COSSACK CAVALRY COLONEL.
He is an honorary officer of the Czar's Kieff Dragoons.

and amusements of their chief magistrate in London, grew wildly excited over this incident, and the *Petit Journal* (Paris) felt it very, very trying and puzzling to find that the President actually wore long trousers at a royal reception. The great *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks that for once Mr. Fallières ought to have made a concession to British prejudices and have worn breeches. In an imaginary dialog between a journalist and a business man the former remarks:

"I regret that by blindly following an old prejudice the President omitted to wear knee-breeches. A sovereign who visits another sovereign graciously puts on the uniform of the friendly nation; the King of England received by the Czar puts on the uniform of a Cossack colonel. The Emperor of Russia when he lands at Dover dons the two-cornered hat of a British admiral. I quite agree that M. Fallières, as a plain citizen, was right in objecting to carry the commodore's telescope or the Highlander's martial petticoat, but I should have wished him, when he was received at Buckingham Palace, to wear court-dress."

The business man points out the inconvenience of this arrangement. What if the German Kaiser, "who likes tearing about," had to assume the dress of an African king he was visiting and thus was photographed for the *Illustration* drest in little more than a plume on his head and a ring in his nose? And besides, the dry-goods man added:

"France has a Presidential uniform; it includes trousers. You will have noticed that the first magistrate of the Republic changes his hat and overcoat according to the season and the hour. These interchangeable things are mere accessories; there is one garment which is immutable, and that is his trousers. The trousers are symbolical; they are republican. I know full well that Robespierre presided over the festivities to the Supreme Being in silk

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hose; that piece of coquetry was probably one of the causes through which the hypocritical dandy came to destruction. The trousers are one of the conquests of the Revolution. They make for equality. Encasing in symmetrical tubes all the tibias of France, they tend toward the introduction of equality among citizens. They destroy all aristocratic preeminence among legs, by humiliating the graceful and haughty, and concealing and so glorifying the lowly. Moreover, their extreme decency is an emblem of republican simplicity. The short and frisky breeches exhibit all the frivolities of monarchical régimes. The trousers, austere and arrogant, suit Spartan manners. They are the natural armor of a virtuous people. I may add that august legs should naturally remain occult. There is a sort of mystery in trousers, and mystery imposes reverence. If you object that people will believe we do not wear court-dress because our limbs are not shapely, I will only cry fudge! and tell you that the Gallic cock needs no calves."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SLUMP IN ENGLISH TRADE

ACCORDING to the published returns of the British Board of Trade for May, English commerce has suffered a remarkable depression between March, 1907, and March, 1908. As compared with the imports of 1907, those of 1908 fell by $41,720,000, exports of British goods fell by $29,275,000, and exports of imported goods fell by $10,100,000. The following table shows the actual amount of British commerce between May, 1907, and May, 1908. The figures given represent millions of pounds sterling:

Year	Imports	Exports of British Goods	Exports of Imported Goods
1907	52.6	36.9	8.4
1908	44.3	31.1	6.4

The editor of the London *Daily Mail* declares that this is quite natural, for "slump follows boom simply because consumption does not keep pace with production." He points to the present bad condition of business in the United States, where home products are protected, a condition "which pales our own experience by comparison," and uses this as an argument to prove to English Protectionists that, tariff or no tariff, these vicissitudes will occur. He gives the figures which we are all familiar with to show the reality of business depression in America, and proves that a great tide of prosperity always carries within it the very cause of its own receding. The duty on imports can not prevent the lowering of the tide, nor free trade obviate the rise in prices and the scarcity of money in circulation. The striking depression in English business, the shrinkage in the value of money, the decrease of trade are natural and inevitable contingencies. He is, however, quite optimistic, and thus states his contention:

"The sequence of boom and depression is universal and rhythmical. During every decade for long past trade has waxed and waned, boomed and slumped. The early 'seventies, the early 'eighties, the early 'nineties, the past two years—these have been periods of prosperity and confidence. Sandwiched between them years of adversity and collapse have visited us. Jevons, imprest by the regularity of the trade-cycles, sought to establish a connection between them and the periodicity of sun-spot maxima and minima. The course of trade needs no such recondite explanation. Slump follows boom because consumption does not keep pace with production. The market being glutted with, for example, boots, the manufacturer must perforce shut down for a while. Men fall out of work in the boot trade, and by their idleness continue the cycle of depression. Recovery, altho certain, is slow, and in the mean time arrives the opportunity of the quack economist. A tariff is worse than useless in combating the slump years of a trade-cycle, as is self-evident from a consideration of its causes. Those causes need the increasing attention of all sections of the community. We have to discover, if we can, how to break down the barrier which keeps the needy consumer from the would-be producer."

THE FUTURE OF PERSIA

NOT long ago news came from the East that the Shah of Persia had fled from Teheran, his capital, and taken refuge in Russia. The press received the tidings with a sense of relief, not unmingled with curiosity as to the outcome. More recent dispatches represent this Oriental "King of kings" as returning and bombarding the Parliament-house, where a constitutional assembly were gathered in accordance with provision made by Ali Shah's father and predecessor. The dismissal of the British Parliament by Cromwell's soldiers, the *coup d'état* of Napoleon III., the dissolution of the Cortes by Dom Pedro were mild and gentle measures of persuasion compared with the demolition and fatalities attending the Shah of Persia's forcible method of argument. What will the end be? In connection with this question the article on Persia's future contributed to the *Pester Lloyd* by Prof. Hermann Bámbéry, who occupies the chair of Oriental languages in the University of Budapest, is very interesting.

Professor Bámbéry thinks that Russia, baffled in Manchuria, is casting hungry eyes on Persia, whose soldiers are drilled and commanded by Russian officers, while the Russian tongue is employed in the words of command. But in spite of her many troubles and her threatened ruin, Persia is a Power to be reckoned with in Europe. Her troubles, says this high authority, come from the degeneracy of her kings. Of Shah Ali we are told:

"Mohammed Ali Shah by no means enjoys a bed of roses. But it is almost wholly his own fault. In the first place his unpardonable antipathy toward all liberty, everything constitutional and parliamentary, is a glaring fault. He might at least have tried to put a good face on the matter, let the constitutional experiment of a parliament run its course, and not have involved in his own destruction the highest members of the Persian aristocracy, who have much more insight and education than the Shah himself. . . . But whether they had or had not a monarch over them, the unhappy Persian people would be objects of pity. Their treasury is empty, no revenue comes in. The revenue indeed had always to be collected by force, and now they have to reckon with an unpaid army and civil service."

In addition to this is the ever-present Russian menace, of which the Professor speaks as follows:

"Russia is seeking a pretext for extending her southern frontier [beyond the Aras], which it seems probable she will effect without any opposition. The Shah in his present straits would give way to Russian demands at the price of protection from his rebellious subjects, and it is not likely that the protest of the Persian Parliament would be able to withstand the overwhelming force of Russian bayonets. From all points of view, there seems to be a prospect at present of an increase in territory for Russia in her need of more land for her people."

Sentence has indeed long been passed on Persia by the Powers of Europe, altho Persia will not easily submit at this moment to Western dictation. To quote:

"The Powers of the West have long decreed the fate of this Asiatic monarchy, now more than two thousand years old. Persia is bound to go down, to go down suddenly. It is of course a question whether the signs of nationalistic awakening and longing for light and civilization which are appearing in every section and corner of the ancient world may not end in the disappointment of the European colossus. . . . At the present moment a spirit is moving in the Moslem world of Asia which may bring in changes which the great Powers would not particularly relish. For half a century Europe has disposed of the world pretty well as she chose. To-day this is no longer the case. Whether Asiatic princes tremble on their thrones or abdicate them has no influence on the natural course of things. Asia to-day is no longer clay in the hands of the European potter, and this change in the character of Persian and general Asiatic ideals is something with which our Western Powers will have sooner or later to reckon."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW ELECTRICITY AND STEAM MAY DIVIDE THE FIELD

THE proposal that steam railways shall ultimately be used for freight only, leaving passenger-transportation to the electric roads, is advanced by *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, June 4). An editorial writer in this paper notes that wherever high-speed interurban electric railways have been introduced in regions of reasonably large population they have met with liberal patronage and popularity. He says:

"The latest of these to find a place in public esteem is the line between Baltimore and Washington, which is now operating through cars between the two cities at intervals of thirty minutes in each direction, besides conducting an independent service to Annapolis. The success with which this enterprise is meeting again directs attention to the possibility of electricity entirely superseding steam as a motive power for passenger service. The Baltimore and Washington electric line parallels two first-class railroads, namely, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio, each of which operates trains between the two cities at frequent intervals, the Baltimore & Ohio running them for half the day every hour, and the Pennsylvania practically as often. Notwithstanding this, the electric railway, beginning with an hourly schedule, has found itself obliged to start a car every half-hour from each terminal.

"While statistics are lacking concerning the growth of business on the high-speed interurban railways which have been operating in other parts of the country, particularly the Middle West, for several years, there is no doubt that they have had very similar experiences. To connect two large cities such as Baltimore and Washington by an electric railway capable of making practically the same time as a steam road is only one of the many evidences of the popularity of superior electric service, and it may be that the time will come when passenger travel will be performed on railways equipped with electricity, steam roads being reserved for freight haulage alone. This, of course, is a glimpse far into the future, because there is no electric railway of sufficient magnitude to handle heavy trains over long distances, such as the run from New York to Pittsburg and Chicago. But the practical demonstration of the ability of first-class electric roads to perform their service with speed and punctuality is a hint of what the future may have in store for the transportation world."

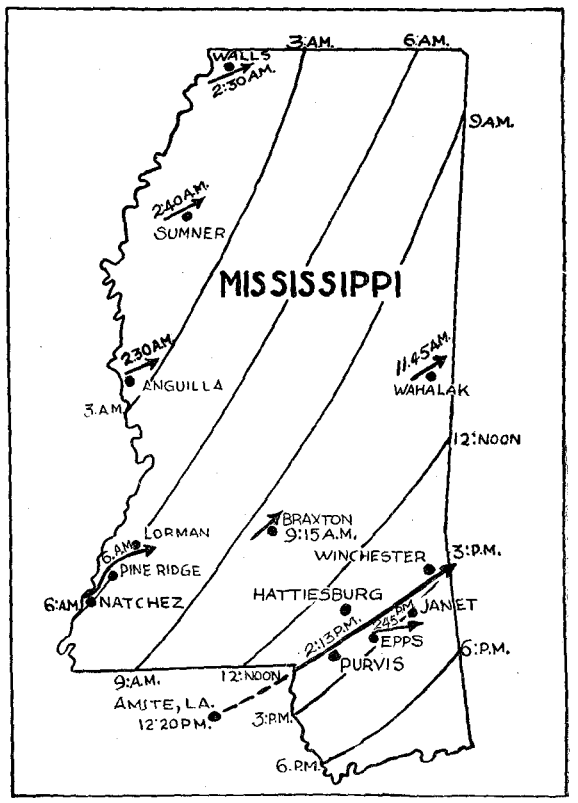
The advantages of separating passenger from freight service by using different tracks were long ago discovered, and this plan is now in frequent use. The complete separation of the two services over an entire system would be of such benefit to all concerned that it would not be surprizing, the writer thinks, to find it realized some day, and perhaps before many years have passed. We read further:

"The business needs of the country are making greater and greater demands for fast-freight service. On some lines vast improvements have been made, particularly with respect to fruit and vegetable trains, which are sent through on schedules closely approximating in speed those arranged for passenger traffic, and perhaps, in some cases, equaling the latter in rapidity. But the great bulk of freight is handled on most lines subject to passenger schedule. Through freights are obliged to lay off on sidings from time to time to give way to passenger-trains, so that the movement of most freight-trains takes two, three, and four times as long as does the movement of passenger trains. If the freight service could be conducted on one pair of tracks and the passenger service on another, each would be subject to delays only in its own department, and the operation of trains could be greatly facilitated. Moreover, the movement of trains could be accomplished with a much greater degree of safety to travelers and employees than is now attainable.

"To bring about some such result as this would be a crowning achievement for electric railways. Their comfort and cleanliness are now so well known as to demand no particular remark, but these features are likely to compel their more general adoption where the best passenger service is required. Notwithstanding all the improvements which have been made on the steam lines, it is not to be expected that the public will indefinitely be content to have its eyes filled with smoke and dust and its clothing fouled when both of these evils could be avoided by driving cars with electricity. On the contrary, it would be surprizing if the newer motive power failed to bring about a greater degree of cleanliness and comfort to travelers."

EIGHT TORNADOES IN ONE DAY

ON April 24 last there were eight tornadoes in the State of Mississippi, killing altogether 155 persons, injuring 970, and destroying property valued at $1,024,000. In an official report issued by W. S. Belden, director of the Mississippi section of the



EIGHT TORNADOES IN MISSISSIPPI, APRIL 24, 1908.

U. S. Weather Bureau, and printed in *The Times-Democrat* (New Orleans, June 4), the facts are stated as follows:

"A severe thunder-storm swept southeastward over Mississippi on April 24, 1908, in connection with a well-developed and very energetic cyclone central near Concordia, Kan., on the morning of that day. Attending the advance of the thunder-storm six tornadoes were developed within the State and two moved into the State from Louisiana, both of which were very destructive to life and property.

"The morning weather-map of April 24 bore a striking resemblance to the morning map of March 2, 1906, the date of the Meridian (Miss.) tornado, in which twenty-three people were killed.

"The accompanying chart shows the southward progress of the thunder-storm and also the path, direction of movement, and the time of occurrence of each of the tornadoes. It will be noted that the thunder-storm began in the northwestern counties at about 2 A.M. and reached the Gulf counties at 6 P.M. The paths of the tornadoes varied from less than one hundred yards to somewhat more than one-half [mile?] in width, and all moved in a northeasterly direction. The rate of advance of the two that entered the State from Louisiana was approximately thirty-five miles per hour. The typical relationship that exists between the thunder-storm and the tornado is clearly shown in the chart.

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Roaring winds, severe lightning and thunder, and heavy rainfall, with hail, were features common to each storm. . . . . .

"In Adams County twenty-nine of the thirty killed were negroes, but in other counties the proportion of negroes killed was not nearly so great. The largest town struck by any one of the tornadoes was Purvis, located in Lamar County and having a population estimated at 2,000. At that place the killed numbered fifty-five and the property loss was estimated at about one-half million dollars. A considerable portion of the property loss in the Purvis-Winchester and the Epps-Janet tornadoes was due to the destruction of thousands of large pine-trees and several large sawmills.

"This information was obtained from sixty-three cooperative observers of the Weather Bureau, who are well distributed throughout the State, and from fifty-five postmasters located in or near the paths of the tornadoes."

THE TEETH OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN

THE necessity for the care of the teeth, and for instructing children therein, as early as the grammar-school course, is dwelt upon by Dr. Paul Gardiner White, of Boston, in an address delivered before the Boston School Board and now printed in pamphlet form. Dr. White makes the statement, somewhat astonishing in these days of frequent tooth-brushes, that three-fourths of the highly intelligent, well-educated people look upon the teeth as able to take care of themselves, even in adult life, and that they receive with surprize and even incredulity the suggestion that the teeth of children should be carefully cleaned and attended to. He goes on:

"It is time to come to practical principles and rid our minds of the idea that it is a disgrace to remove foreign substances from the mouth. It is our duty to care for the health of the mouth in every possible form, and, when that has been accomplished, there will be from one-half to three-fourths less work for the physician, as most of the ailments of man are caused by mouth-infection. . . . .

"The mouth under the most favorable circumstances is an ideal incubator for the development of many forms of bacteria, and bacteria, both pathogenic and non-pathogenic, are present therein at all times. The life-circle of these bacteria demands certain conditions—viz., suitable temperature, moisture, food, and a removal of their waste products sufficient to prevent their own destruction. That all these conditions are found within the oral cavity goes without saying.

"The oral cavity is the main gateway to the entire body, and it is through this gateway that many destructive diseases find entrance, originating from infectious material in the mouth. . . . . .

"Wherever there is decomposition of organic matter these innumerable colonies of microbes, the germs of disease, are generated. Can any individual pass his food through a mouth thus infected and yet wonder why he suffers from indigestion?"

DR. PAUL GARDINER WHITE,

Who regrets that Russia is ahead of the United States in providing for the care of the teeth of school-children.

The relation of the mouth to digestion and assimilation is brought out in another part of the address. Dr. White calls attention to the fact that good health requires good digestion, which in its turn can not take place without thorough mastication. He elaborates this idea as follows:

"In the mouth the crushing force of a normal set of teeth is two hundred and seventy-five pounds. This remarkable power is given us so that we may thoroughly masticate the hard and firm foods which are so important for proper nutrition. Mastication breaks up the food so as to facilitate the swallowing of it, and to insure its intimate admixture with the digestive juices, not only within the mouth but throughout the whole digestive tract. It promotes the flow of saliva and secures due insalivation of the food; it increases the quantity of alkaline saliva passing into the stomach; it stimulates the heart and circulation, and influences the nutrition of the jaws and their appendages by stimulating the local blood and lymph circulation.

"The teeth during mastication, especially where the bite is good and the food of a kind necessitating vigorous and sustained mastication, are made to move both vertically and horizontally in their sockets; the effect of this is to stimulate the circulation in the tooth-pulp, the alveolar periosteum, the cementum, the alveolar wall supplied by it, and the circumjacent membrane of the gums.

"All this makes for the health of the teeth. Wherefore it is not surprizing to find that those who masticate thoroughly suffer much less from dental caries and its complications than those who are accustomed to bolt their food."

It is common, Dr. White says, to hear people with poor teeth say that they will have them all out and substitute artificial molars. The insufficiency of this plan is shown by the fact that the crushing force of the best artificial teeth is only 50 to 180 pounds, compared with the 275 of the natural ones. The remedy for all such false ideas and for the neglect of the teeth, which Dr. White finds to be "one of the earliest, most immediate, and most far-reaching causes of disease," is, he thinks, the introduction of instruction in dental hygiene into our schools. He then presents these striking figures:

"Dr. Jessen reports the astounding fact that out of a total of 100,000 school-children from the different German states, from 81 to 99 per cent. were found to have diseased teeth. . . . . .

"Among 10,517 school-children of about twelve years of age, examined by Cunningham in England and Scotland, 35,279 diseased teeth were found—only about 1,500 of these children, or approximately 14 per cent., having sound teeth. . . . . .

"It was in barbarous Russia that dental investigations were conducted as early as 1879, with the result that 80 per cent. of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg were found to have defective or decayed teeth. Is it not an object-lesson for us, the people of Boston, that in 1897 the pedagogical council of the college of the far-distant city of Batoum should have already provided that the pupils' teeth should be regularly examined by dentists? In the higher military schools of Russia dental offices have been established, as they also have in the United States Army, where every available means is employed to preserve organs which are there considered of the most vital importance to health. In 1896 Russian dentists went so far as to formally petition the Minister of the Interior to organize a regular dental hygiene department throughout the Empire. . . . If these things can be done in Russia, why can not they be done in the United States, where the need is far greater?"

Dr. Gardiner will not accept the present overcrowding of the school course as an excuse for omitting what he regards as a vital subject. Take out something less important, he urges, and replace it with dental hygiene, supplementing the instruction with a periodical inspection of the teeth, to begin not later than the sixth year of age. He concludes:

"Americans are fast becoming a toothless nation. Young folk from sixteen to eighteen years of age are already wearing artificial teeth, and very few adults can boast of a complete set as nature gave them. Nature intended the teeth to be sound and intact in both sexes at the age of eighty years, and this can actually be achieved by following simple rules of mouth hygiene. Something must be done to counteract the fearful consequences of our national indifference. Too great stress can not be laid upon this question. . . . . .

"We are living in the present, but we must think in the future, and strive to build for those who are yet to come. The present becomes the past, and the future the present, in such rapid suc-

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cession that the man who in any of the serious concerns of life does not think and live in the future is certain sooner or later to find himself hopelessly in the past. And what greater incentive is there than this knowledge to awaken in us an irresistible desire and earnest purpose to lay broad and deep the foundation of that system which underlies everything—namely, the system which educates our students and determines the character of the education which they receive?"

THE PRESSURE OF LIGHT

THE luminous waves from the sun exert such a pressure that the earth sustains, from this cause alone, a load of 75,000 tons. Yet the very existence of this kind of pressure was unsuspected until a comparatively short time ago. It is now an admitted scientific fact, and has been invoked in explanation of some of the mysteries of astronomy. Some of the ways in which it has been thus employed are set forth by Waldemar Kaempffert in *Harper's Magazine* (New York, June). Says this writer:

"Granting that the sun's light presses upon the earth with a measurable force, what is the good of the discovery? Simply this: Ever since astronomy was reduced to a more or less exact science the men who watch the stars each night during their active lives have marveled at some of the miracles that they beheld and have sought to explain them. Why, for example, does a comet's tail, in defiance of the laws of gravitation, invariably drift away from the sun? What is the meaning of the great scarlet streamers or clouds that swim over the sun, and of the wonderful gossamer corona that floats far beyond the sun and is seen only during the few fleeting moments of a total eclipse? What is the zodiacal light, that shimmering fabric which is mysteriously spread on the western horizon during the clear evenings of winter and spring? What is the message of the aurora borealis and its leaping pillars, of which each arctic explorer brings back some new and marvelous tale? Widely different in character tho these astronomical riddles may apparently be, the magic key by which they have all been unlocked is the pressure of light. The common solution of all these problems we owe to four brilliant scientists—a Russian, two Americans, and a Swede. It was a Russian, Lebedev, who first experimentally proved that light really does press upon the objects which it illuminates; it was the Americans, Nichols and Hull, who improved upon his method and confirmed his discovery; and it was the broad mind of a Swedish physicist, Svante Arrhenius, that cosmically applied the principles involved in light-pressure and brought into a simple harmony all this astronomical discord. New tho these theories may be, they have been accepted by conservative students of science."

MR. WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT,

Who shows that certain spectacular and hitherto mysterious phenomena in the heavens are caused by the pressure of light.

By courtesy of "Harper's Magazine."

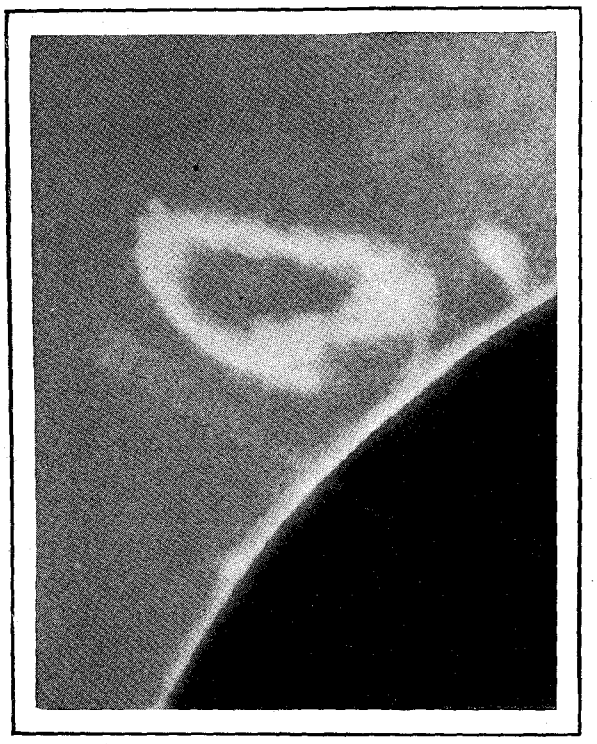
DANIEL'S COMET.

So diaphanous is the texture of the comet's tail that, altho 20,000,000 miles in length, the matter of which it is composed could be packed into a lady's hand-bag. Photographed at Yerkes Observatory, August 11, 1907. (The stars appear as streaks because the telescopic camera was moved to keep pace with the comet.)

Light-pressure, tho it acts on all surfaces alike, is effective only on the minutest particles of matter. As a mass is subdivided, its total weight remains the same, while its exposed surface, on which light necessarily acts, increases enormously. Thus when a certain limit of size is reached, light-pressure may balance gravitation. The limit depends of course on the position of the particle in space with regard to other gravitating bodies. Such particles are those composing the tail of a comet. Says the writer:

"The particles constituting that train are small enough to be toyed with by the pressure of sunlight. No matter where the comet may be in its orbit, whether it has just entered the solar system or is speeding away, that plume is inevitably tossed away from the sun, just as if a mighty wind were blowing it from the central luminary. The appendage of shining dust is the symbol of the triumph of light over solar gravitation. . . . . .

"One more question must be answered before these cometary vagaries may be considered fully explained. Is the pressure of light sufficiently rapid in its effect to account for the flashlike rapidity with which a comet's tail changes? Newton saw the great comet of 1680 throw out a tail sixty million miles long in two days. Is the pressure of light able to accomplish that staggering feat? Arrhenius has calculated that a particle of one-half the critical diameter would be hurled through space by light-pressure at the stupendous speed of 865,000 miles an hour. Cometary dust particles are only one-eighteenth of that diameter, which means that they would flash over the same 865,000 miles in less than four minutes. Clearly, light-pressure is more than equal to the task of tossing out a luminous pennant sixty million miles in length in two days."



By courtesy of "Harper's Magazine."

A SOLAR PROMINENCE.

A cloud of glowing gas floating above the sun at a distance of 123,200 miles. Photographed May 21, 1907, at Yerkes Observatory.

Light-pressure, the writer goes on to tell us, may also be invoked to explain the solar prominences and the mysterious "corona." He says:

"The sun admittedly projects vapors into space, vapors which must condense into drops when they encounter the cold of outer space. If the drops

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are larger than the critical size which determines whether light-pressure or gravitation shall prevail, they will be snatched back by the sun's gravitational attraction and give rise to the curved prominences that are often observed. If they have approximately the critical diameter, they will float above the sun in the form of beautiful carmine clouds, balanced in space by the equal and oppositely acting forces of gravitation and radiation pressure. These clouds have hitherto been particularly puzzling; for in the absence of a dense solar atmosphere their existence seemed a celestial paradox. If the condensed drops are smaller than the critical diameter, they will be projected by the pressure of light far beyond the sun to form the beautiful pearly corona."

The existence of the zodiacal light and its counterpart, the mystical *gegenschein* or counter-glow, is also explained in this way, two streams of solar corpuscles being formed by electrical attraction and repulsion near the earth, one pointing toward the sun, and the other away from it. Finally, the aurora is caused by electrified solar particles shot into space by light-pressure. Even meteorites may be due to the return of agglomerations of these infinitesimal masses. Says Mr. Kaempffert:

"The sun is very much in the position of a man who throws away all but a single cent of a fortune consisting of twenty-three million dollars; for only $\frac{1}{2300000000}$ of his radiated energy reaches us. What then becomes of the inconceivably huge number of corpuscles which are shot from the sun and which never strike the earth? It is conceived by Arrhenius and his followers that many of them must collide with corpuscles discharged by suns other than ours—suns ineffably distant. . . . A time comes when the surface of the masses formed by collision is charged with so much electricity that they can sustain no more. Further growth by collision then ceases; the electrically surfeited mass repels the onward-rushing similarly electrified corpuscles. Thus it happens that the universe is strewn with grains or accretions of moderate size. If these grains reach the atmosphere of the earth, the friction of the air causes them to blaze, so that they seem like swift arrows of light shot from the bow of a mighty invisible archer. We call them 'meteorites.' To Arrhenius they are harbingers, some of them, sent to us by cosmic forces from other solar systems. And thus, by virtue of the marvelous powers stored within them, the blazing luminaries that stud the heavens distribute on a grand scale the primal matter of the universe, with the result that, however different in constitution the stars may now be, a time must inevitably come when they will all be alike, and when all suns will be bone of one bone, flesh of one flesh."

MR. JAMES M. HUTCHINSON IN HIS MODEL TRAMPING-OUTFIT.

A MAGNETIC BRAKE FOR TRAINS—A magnetic track-brake recently developed by the British Thomson-Houston Company is interesting because it may be applied by hand, and is intended for service and emergency stops. Says *The Tramway and Railway World* (London), as abstracted in *The Electrical Review* (New York, June 6):

"The brake consists of two steel shoes, each formed of a number of poles placed so that they alternately become north and south poles when the current is passed through a single exciting coil. Excited in this way, the shoes are drawn down upon the rail midway between the wheels of the car with a force of several tons. Exciting current is furnished by the motors, running as generators, thus rendering the brake independent of the trolley circuit. Between the two shoes is connected a channel iron and a system of brake-levers and chains attached to brake spindles at each end of the car to enable the shoes to be prest down upon the track by hand in the usual manner of track-brakes. It is intended to use the brake in this way for controlling the speed of the car on down grades, and for slowing up under usual conditions. When thus used, the car can be stopt either by increasing the pressure due to the hand-lever, or by exciting the electromagnets. The thrust occasioned by the retarding action of the brake is taken by a tongue-shaped steel bracket which is bolted to the truck and engages with jaws on the sides of the magnets. The wearing-shoes of the brake are attached to the poles of the magnet, and the bolts may be renewed when necessary. The exciting coils are entirely enclosed in a water-tight case."

WHAT TO TAKE ON A WALKING-TRIP

NO way of spending a vacation gives more pleasure than a walking-trip, but its success depends largely on small things. An ill-fitting shoe, clothes that are too heavy or not heavy enough, a superfluity or a deficiency of baggage—any one of these may turn what should be a season of joy into a period of discomfort. In *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., June) James M. Hutchinson tells the walker how to dress and what to take with him, to insure the maximum of ease and benefit. We read:

"On a walking-trip a person should be properly drest and equipped in order to get the best results, but any old clothes and comfortable shoes will do if the walker wishes to cut down expenses to the minimum. However, a little money invested in a walking-suit and a few accessories will be well spent. A . . . suit of this kind always looks neat and attractive, which could not be said of one's ordinary clothes after a long walk—is cool, and feels comfortable, and is of lighter weight, with much less hindrance to leg action. . . . I have tried numerous colors and kinds of suits, and like the color of those worn by the Overland Club members the best of any that I have tried. The cloth is a good grade of flannel, and the shade a medium gray; . . . three or four yards will make a suit. Any tailor can make it, but a dressmaker can usually do just as good a job for half the money. The cloth should be shrunk before being made up into the suit. Any kind of belt may be used to hold the trousers, altho personally I like the wide cloth belt, which is very easy. The bottoms of the trousers are held in place by elastic which is run through the bottom of the trousers, and which fits just below the knee. This elastic should not be tight, but just snug enough to hold the bottom of the trousers in place. The trousers should not be lined, and the shirt not too long. . . . . .

"The stockings for this suit are black cotton ribbed hose, . . . pinned to a union suit of underwear. This does away with all hose-supporters, which is a good idea, as most hose-supporters are a hindrance to the free action of the muscles. The underwear with this suit is of medium light weight and of cotton. . . . A gray cap to match the suit is about the most convenient headgear to be found. It should be well made, but not lined. In places where one expects to walk much in the sunlight, a white canvas hat is very good. I used one of these hats on a walking-trip in Colorado in 1906, and found it the proper thing in Southwestern Colorado, where the heat at times is intense. These canvas hats may be washed. The walking-shoes should be light and strong and easy-fitting. There is no pleasure in walking with sore feet and if the feet are inclined to be tender, a bath in cold salt water every day will benefit them. Some pedestrians have said that an Indian moccasin is the best shoe to walk in. Others favor a heavy, thick-soled shoe. If we could spare the time to walk from twenty to thirty miles every day, no doubt the moccasin would be the best footwear, but for the average person who walks occasionally for pleasure and health I would advise a medium-soled shoe. A very heavy-soled shoe will have a tendency to tire one, and the sole

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should be just thick enough to protect the foot. In climbing mountains it is advisable to have a few hobnails driven in the soles of the shoes, as they are a great help in climbing on rock. I like the rubber heel very much, and have all my shoes equipped with them, making them as low as possible. For a short walk from five to ten miles an ordinary rubber-soled gymnasium shoe is very easy to walk in, but for long distances the Overlander walkers have found the elkskin athletic shoe to be the best."

The accouterments of a walker, the writer goes on to say, should depend on the length of his trip and on whether he wishes to sleep out-of-doors or not. A medium-weight woolen blanket rolled up in a piece of rubber cloth may serve as bedding, and a haversack makes a good pillow. One suit of underwear and a pair of hose are the extent of extra clothing advised by Mr. Hutchinson, for, he says, in most parts of the country one can buy these goods as he needs them. He goes on:

"You will find a small haversack of much use during a trip, and these can be made to order in almost any size and of any material desired. The one I have carried for the past five years is made of canvas, rubber-lined, and weighs, when filled, from two to four pounds.

"This is the place to carry all small necessary articles, and in mine are usually found a notebook and pencil, road-maps, camera-films, cards, comb, mirror, handkerchiefs, an extra necktie, twine, shoe-strings, safety-pins, knife, compass, and any other article that I may wish to carry with me. One other article of importance, but not of necessity, is the camera. . . . The weight of the camera, haversack, and blanket will not be over eight or ten pounds, and if there is a party going on the trip, the divided weight will be still less. A walking-stick is of considerable use at times in walking, and especially so in climbing. After one gets used to a certain stick, he soon regards it as an old friend. If you are an enthusiastic pedestrian or like walking-trips, you will do well to equip yourself with this walking-kit or with at least the most necessary articles. The expense will be small and the investment a good one."

PROFESSOR BOLTWOOD,

Who reckons that any given quantity of radium will be half disintegrated in 2,000 years. Others put it at from 1,300 to 2,600 years.

THE "LIFE" OF RADIUM

TO those who were taught in school to look upon a chemical element as an unchanging and unchangeable entity, it seems odd to read in the staidest of scientific journals accounts of experiments on the "life" of radium—to find out, in other words, how long a piece of this substance will remain what it is, before turning entirely into something else. Such investigation has now been going on for about four years, and altho it can not be said that the results of different experimenters are very harmonious, all agree that radium is continually giving out an emanation which ultimately changes in chemical relationships, and that it loses in weight thereby. In the opinion of Rutherford and Soddy, two of the highest authorities, the phenomena known collectively as "radioactivity" are always accompanied by atomic disintegration and the formation of chemically different atoms. Thus a certain proportion of all radium atoms is being constantly transformed into atoms of other substances. Says Prof. Bertram B. Boltwood, of Yale, in an article contributed to *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, June):

"A number of estimates of the approximate order of magnitude of the change occurring in radium have been made by Rutherford. From the heating effect observed in radium salts he at first calculated that the half-value period of radium, *i.e.*, the time required for exactly half of a given quantity of radium to disintegrate into other substances, was about 800 years, but very shortly afterward he decided upon 1,500 years as a more probable value."

Later still, from electrical considerations, he deduced the "half-value" 1,300 years, and different methods still gave respectively 2,600 and 2,000 years—a series embracing pretty wide variations, altho the numbers are all of the same order of magnitude. Professor Boltwood says, however, that none of the methods hitherto used can be expected to give more than approximate results. He describes a method of his own, which depends on what he has named "radioactive equilibrium." He says:

"It follows, from the disintegration theory, that in any system of radioactive substances, consisting of a parent element and a series of successive disintegrating products, . . . when the relative amounts of products have reached their highest possible value, and a state of radioactive equilibrium has been attained in the system, the number of atoms of the parent substance disintegrating in unit time is exactly equal to the number of atoms of each successive product disintegrating in the same period. . . . . .

"Now in the case of radium, owing to its rarity and its slow rate of change, it is not at present possible by direct measurements conducted with radium compounds to accurately determine the rate at which disintegration is taking place. The primary uranium minerals, however, represent systems which are certainly of sufficient age for a state of radioactive equilibrium to have been reached by the different products. If, therefore, the parent substance from which the radium is formed can be separated from such a mineral, and the amount of radium produced by this parent can be determined and compared directly with the amount of radium with which it was associated in the mineral, it is possible to obtain a more accurate knowledge of the constant of change of the radium than can be obtained by other methods.

"The constant proportion which has been found to exist between the quantities of uranium and radium in different minerals is very conclusive evidence in support of the assumption that radium is a disintegration product of uranium, but attempts made to detect the growth of radium in compounds of pure uranium indicated that if radium was produced at all it was produced at a very small fraction of the rate which was to be expected from other considerations. It was possible, however, that the transformation of uranium into radium was not a direct one, and that the atoms of uranium disintegrated to form atoms of an unknown intermediate product with a slow rate of change from which radium was ultimately produced."

This unknown intermediate substance has not only been proved by Professor Boltwood to exist, but he has actually isolated it and shown that it is a chemical element, to which he has given the name of "ionium." Measuring the rate at which radium is produced from it, and using this, in the way indicated above, to calculate the rate of disintegration of the radium itself, he concludes that the "half-value" period of radium is about 2,000 years. In this period, therefore, half the mass of any given piece of radium existing to-day will have disappeared—not merely evaporated like water, but changed utterly into a different substance, from which it can never be recovered by any power or process known to us.

"GENOA and Milan, Italy, are to be connected by a marvelous electric railroad eighty-five miles in length, which is to cost $47,000,000," says *Popular Electricity* (New York). "The excessive cost of it is owing to the nature of the country through which the line will pass. It will require nineteen tunnels, one of which will be twelve miles long. There will be 372 bridges and the road will be six years in the course of construction. The cost of the line construction alone will be $500,000 per mile. The line will be double-tracked and there will be no grade-crossings. Trains will consist of three cars, each accommodating fifty passengers. It is proposed to run twenty trains a day, and it is estimated that the daily traffic will be 6,000 passengers. A very complete schedule has been arranged to take care of the express and local traffic, as well as the freight of that section of the country. The power will be derived from a 24,000-horse-power hydraulic generating-plant."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE STATE'S DEPENDENCE ON MISSIONS

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, who is looked upon in England as perhaps the young man of the Empire giving the highest promise of the future, has most recently come forward as the champion of missions. At the opening of the great missionary exhibition in London described in these pages last week, his was the principal address, and his speech is widely commented upon in British religious journals as one of great eloquence. Says *The Methodist Recorder* (London):

"Mr. Winston Churchill's dignified and splendid oratory rose to the height of his theme. The brooding seriousness of the young man bearing the burden of a future with untold possibilities kindled into flame as he threw back his head, and, with eyes aglow, declared, 'We who are gathered here this afternoon know well that no empire and no nation can long endure in power and fame in the world unless it labors, not only for its own political and social interests, but is a faithful servant of high forces and works for the whole human family.'

"On this principle he based his missionary plea, against the arguments of the people who wish to confine effort to the 'jungles and morasses' at home in London, and who think it is best to leave the native in his primitive barbarism. 'It has been the glory of our people—yes, even the poorest among them—that they have always possest the faculty of enthusiasm for things which do not affect their lives at home.'"

In ringing rhetoric that thrilled his audience, says *The Recorder*, Mr. Churchill pleaded for this wider vision in words like these:

"You know very well what a sense of relief it is to us all, as individual men and women, when we can escape, for only a time perhaps, from the poor little vessel of our own personality, mocked by the deep, unseen tides and currents of the ocean—the sport of all the winds that blow; when we can escape from that, and take our stand upon some hill-top of high purpose, upon the rock of some great cause, and from that secure position contemplate in serene but reverent independence range upon range of moral or spiritual conception, opening ever more broadly and ever more brightly to the eye of science, of reason, and of faith."

Mr. Churchill's experience as Colonial Under-Secretary, and as a traveler in Uganda last year, has brought him face to face with actual conditions. He told of finding in Uganda "a race of negroes, docile, peaceful, law-abiding, and polite, of whom a very great number have embraced the Christian faith." Of his experience in still higher connections he is reported as saying:

"Speaking as I can, as one who has for two and a half years been closely concerned with the administration of our Colonial Empire, I can say that the relations between governors and officials of British possessions and missionaries who are working in their midst are improving every year, and have never been better than they are to-day. The material services which missionary work renders to the British Empire are immense; but they can be appreciated. The moral services which it renders are far greater, and can never be measured. His Majesty the King disposes of immense armies and fleets. Many thousands of armed men watch every day over the peace and order of his dominions; and yet it is not upon that armed force that the strength and cohesion and health and life of the British Empire depend. We know perfectly well that if that were our only foundation we should collapse and perish, and should vanish and fade into the mists of the past which have already shrouded and enclosed so many great and powerful dominations. We know that it is upon the essential goodness of the British purpose, ay, and lofty aims, which the queer people of this island have always faithfully fought for; we know that it is on the spirit of earnest philanthropy, disinterested civilizing exertions, high principles of religion and of public government—it is on that, and on that alone, that the permanent continuation of the British Empire must be based."

VISIONS OF CHURCH UNITY

DENOMINATIONAL "reintegration" is observed as an active force of the hour parallel with that looking toward denominational affiliation. The latter tendency is pointed out by *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (New York) as taking the form in Canada of a movement toward uniting Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists. It appears further in the negotiations during the past three years between United Brethren, Methodist Protestants, and Congregationalists of this country. Still another trend toward unity is to be seen in the "efforts to federate different Christian bodies, without changing their present status," the first great council in Philadelphia next December of the Federated Churches in America being pointed to by this paper as "an impressive illustration of this tendency." Over against this current, says *The Congregationalist:*

"We discern another stream of desire and purpose, not necessarily antagonistic to the former, but plainly differentiated from it. This is the tendency toward integrating the denominational units. It means the bringing together of those groups that belong naturally in the same ecclesiastical family. These children of the same mother became alienated years ago, some of them because of sectional differences, others because of disagreements in points of theology, ritual, or polity, but in most cases to-day those reasons no longer operate, and, judging from our present standpoint, seem comparatively trivial. Cases in point are the closer approach to one another of churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian form of faith and polity. Already the Cumberland Presbyterians have become organically united with the Northern Presbyterian Church. The near future may witness the incorporation of other Presbyterian branches into this already great fellowship. We see also among the Baptists and Free Baptists a disposition to overlook the causes of their former estrangement and to come into organic relationship. The recent Methodist General Conference hailed enthusiastically the idea of a reunited Methodism, and as one step toward that end appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Methodist Protestants.

"These are typical expressions of the growing desire on the part of denominations to solidify their forces and to bring into fellowship Christians who by temperament, tradition, and doctrinal sympathies are akin to one another. It is a wholesome movement, as essential a step toward the final consummation as is the actual surrender of denominationalism in the interests of a larger unity.

"Perhaps this tendency may for a while hold in abeyance in some parts of the world the trend toward organic union; but that it will ultimately aid this trend can not be doubted. Real Christian unity, like charity, begins at home, but does not stop there. Every additional reunited and harmonious family means another influence for brotherliness in the neighborhood, the community, and the world."

This Congregational organ just quoted reminds its own denomination that it "can be developed and applied so as to impress the world with the substantial oneness of those who bear the Congregational name."

The writer of the article sees a hint "in the earnest but not generally shared hopes among a few venturesome spirits like Dr. Newman Smyth that the Roman or the Episcopal communions may somehow be liberalized sufficiently to become the basis for a reunited Christendom." An even broader outlook from another point of view is visioned by the editor of *The Lamp* (Garrison, N. Y.), who conducts "an Anglo-Roman monthly devoted to church unity." In his June issue he observes:

"As members of the Anglican body we undoubtedly have a very important part to play in the unification of Christendom, and our chief concern should be to execute successfully the work assigned to us by Divine Providence. Now it is generally conceded that the problem of church unity from the standpoint of the Anglican Church involves three diverse and difficult propositions, viz.: (*a*)

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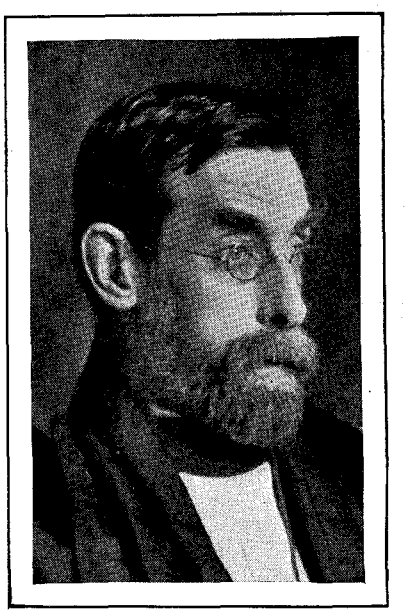
reconciliation with our ancient Mother, the Church of Rome; (*b*) the establishment of intercommunion with the Orthodox Churches of the East, whose separation from England and the rest of the West dates back to the eleventh century; and (*c*) a return of the scattered progeny of the Reformation to the Apostolic fellowship, so that the Lutherans, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and the others who went out from Rome or later from the Church of England shall be drawn again into Catholic communion. Nor is this mere theory or speculation, for we find these three tendencies toward union actively manifesting themselves in the Anglican body at the present hour; the first toward Rome; a second toward the East, and a third toward the Protestant sects, and it is the stress and the friction between these three distinct movements which has produced the present state of unrest throughout the Anglican Communion and more particularly in the Episcopal Church in America."

SOCIALISM AND DIVORCE AT THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS

SOCIALISM found only one dissenting voice among the speakers at the session of the Pan-Anglican Congress, London, devoted to that subject. The discussion at Albert Hall attracted the largest crowd yet gathered at any of these meetings, says a London dispatch to the New York *Sun*, the writer of which regarded the demonstration as "highly significant of present-day sociological thought." One hundred and fifty archbishops and bishops, a multitude of minor clergy, and a large assemblage of laymen and laywomen were present. The Bishop of Birmingham was scheduled to preside, but was prevented by illness. He sent a paper, however, that was read by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, "the key-note of which was the injustice of the existing division of the profits of industry." From *The Sun's* dispatch we quote further:

"After contrasting the grinding poverty of the workers with the extravagant luxury of the idle rich, he demanded from the Church 'a tremendous act of penitence for having failed so long and so greatly to champion the oppress and weak, penitence to be followed by reparation ere the well-merited judgment of God take all weapons of social influence out of our hands.'

"There followed a series of eloquent addresses, the first of which was from Mr. McBee, of New York. All the speakers except one displayed a socialistic tendency, basing their arguments on the character and teachings of the Founder of Christianity and the brotherhood of humanity. The abolition of wage-earning and the public maintenance of child-bearing mothers were among the reforms predicted or advocated.



RT. REV. CHARLES GORE,

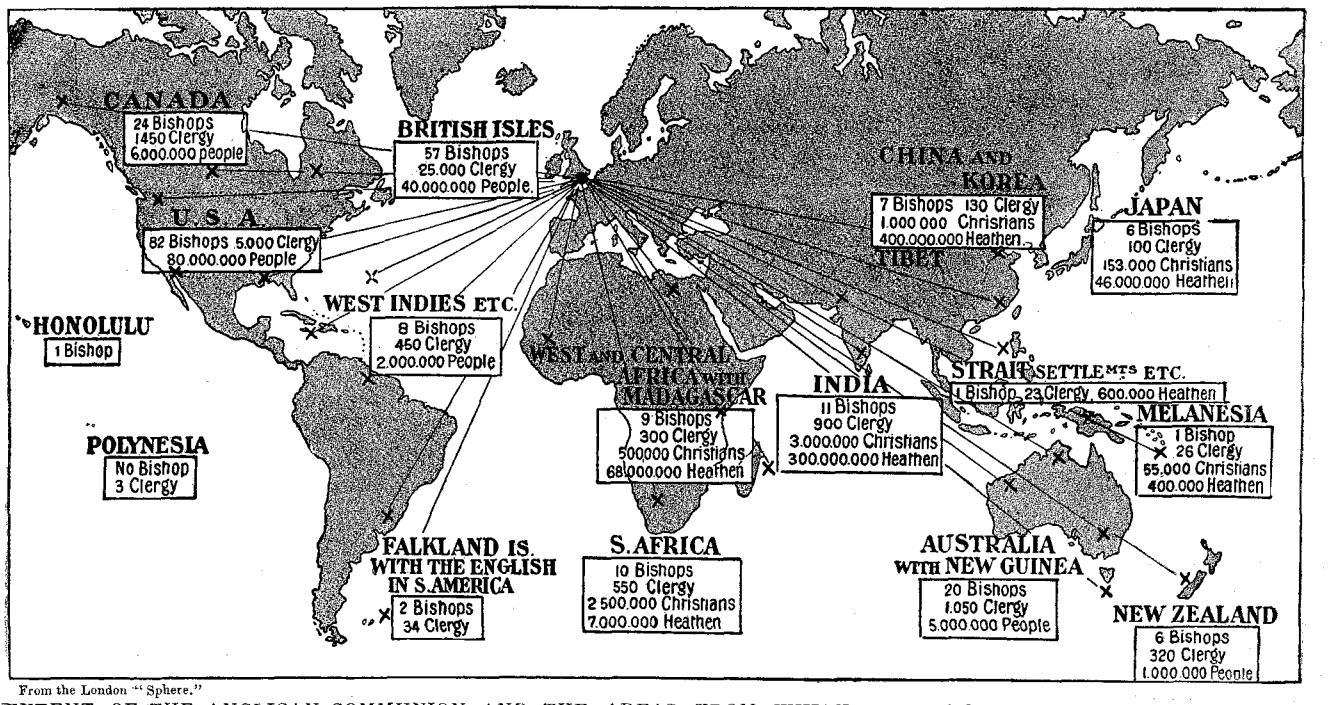
Bishop of Birmingham, who presented a paper at the Pan-Anglican Congress "the key-note of which was the injustice of the existing division of profits of industry."

"The Rev. J. G. Simpson, principal of the Clergy School at Leeds, assured the vast audience that all over the north of England they were face to face with a rising tide of Socialism which they were powerless to stem even if they wished to do so. Countless workers in the forges, furnaces, and mills of the North had adopted the socialistic idea and held to it like a religion and loved it like a bride. He demanded that the Church give a free field to Socialism. He appealed to it to try to understand it and not to hasten to discount it.

"More significant than the speeches themselves was the keen interest shown in the socialistic pleas and the earnest enthusiasm with which such points as those above given were greeted from all parts of the hall."

On Tuesday, June 15, the subject of marriage and divorce was before the Congress. According to accounts in the London papers, the American representatives had the most sensational reports to offer. Bishop Doane, of Albany, was the principal speaker on this subject, but Dr. D. Charles Gardiner, a minister of California, "said that he must confess with some shame that in the city of San Francisco, near which he lived, there was one divorce in every six marriages, which he regarded as a scandalous state of things." The London *Standard* quotes from Bishop Doane's paper the following paragraph:

"Here in America we are compelled to strain every nerve in our



From the London "Sphere."

EXTENT OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION AND THE AREAS FROM WHICH 949 DELEGATES TO THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS COME.

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insistence upon the sanctity of marriage, because, I grieve to say, the country has gained a shameful and sorrowful preeminence in what one might almost call 'the divorce habit,' the statistics of which are alarming and shocking to the last degree. Slowly and steadily the public conscience is being stirred. Not only in ecclesiastical bodies, but in the legislatures and in conferences called by the civil authorities, there is a wide-spread and strong movement toward reducing the causes for divorce *a vinculo*, and toward arresting the possibility of remarriage, if not to the one only possible scriptural exception, at least to only six causes at the outside. Meanwhile the safeguards against hasty and ill-considered marriages are coming to be more carefully defined, and, in many States, increased. With the door of entrance into the holy estate guarded and consecrated, it is hoped that the door of exit, 'the shameful divorce-court,' may some day be closed."

The Pan-Anglican Congress is the first of its kind ever held. Its object was to discuss "a vast number of subjects dealing not only with the problems of the Church, but with the hundred and one aspects of social regeneration at home and abroad." Five and a half years have been spent in its organization, and representatives from one hundred and ninety-five dioceses in communion with the Anglican Church were present. Of the possible results of this great gathering the London *Sphere* speaks in these words:

"Following on the Congress the bishops will meet under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth for what will be known as the Lambeth Conference. This will consist entirely of bishops, whereas the Congress members include men and women, lay and clerical. The bishops will pass resolutions and issue a pastoral letter to the Church. This has no legal force, but morally it must be of great weight. Whether we be Anglicans or not we must be interested in such a gathering as this Pan-Anglican Congress. If it can do anything to preserve the spirituality of our race or shed any light on the problems which vex mankind it will not be in vain. It is a courageous act of honesty to face the real difficulties which beset the modern man. It is also a great act of faith in the inherent power of the Christian Church that she should call her people from near and far for this purpose. Let us hope that the resultant gain may be commensurate with the greatness of the conception."

LOYALTY TRANSFORMED INTO RELIGION

LOYALTY becomes religion when it is shown to be the "will to believe in something eternal, and to express that belief in the practical life of the human being." Thus Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard, merges his philosophy with that of Professor James in the use of the famous phrase so identified with the latter's name. In a recently published book, "The Philosophy of Loyalty," Professor Royce deals with the relations of loyalty as a force of the moral world to the universal—hence in its transformation into religion. Loyalty itself, we are told, is "the willing and practical and thoroughgoing devotion of a person to a cause." Being "the central spirit of the moral and reasonable life of man, by development, it tends to turn into the service of the universal cause." All lesser loyalties, it is further argued, "and all serving of imperfect or of evil causes are but fragmentary forms of the service of the cause of universal loyalty." How the two realms of morality and religion may be made to merge in our apprehension, Professor Royce argues in the following:

"Religion, in any form, has always been an effort to interpret and to make use of some superhuman world. The history, the genesis, the earlier and simpler forms of religion, the relations of religion and morality in the primitive life of mankind, do not here concern us. It is enough to say that in history there has often been a serious tension between the interests of religion and those of morality. . . . One of the greatest and hardest discoveries of the human mind has been the discovery of how to reconcile, not religion and science, but religion and morality. . . . . .

"Now, our philosophy of loyalty, aiming at something much larger and richer than the mere sum of human happiness in individual man, has taught us that there is no such dividing-line between the human and the superhuman as these attempts to sunder the provinces of religion and morality would imply. The loyal serve something more than individual lives. Even Nietzsche, individualist and ethical naturalist tho he was, illustrates our present thesis. . . . And if the doctrine of the 'Eternal Recurrence,' as Nietzsche defined it, is true, the *Uebermensch* belongs not only to the ideal future, but has existed an endless number of times already.

"If our philosophy of loyalty is right, Nietzsche was not wrong in this appeal to the superhuman. The superhuman we indeed have always with us. Life has no sense without it. But the superhuman need not be magical. It need not be the object of superstition. And if we are desirous of unifying the interests of morality and religion, it is well indeed to begin, as rugged old Amos began, by first appreciating what righteousness is, and then by interpreting righteousness, in a perfectly reasonable and non-superstitious way, in superhuman terms. Then we shall be ready to appreciate what religion, whose roots are indeed by no means wholly in our moral nature, nevertheless has to offer us as a supplement to our morality. . . . . .

"In so far, then, one can indeed be loyal without being consciously and explicitly religious. One's cause, in its first intention, appears to him human, concrete, practical. It is *also* an ideal. It is *also* a superhuman entity. It also *means* the service of the eternal. But this fact may be, to the hard-working, and especially to the unimaginative, and, in a worldly sense, fairly successful man, a latent fact. He then, to be sure, gradually idealizes his cause as he goes; but this idealization in so far becomes no very explicitly emphasized process in his life, altho, as we have seen, some tendency to deify the cause is inevitable.

"Meanwhile such an imperfectly developed but loyal man may also accept, upon traditional grounds, a religion. This religion will then tell him about a superhuman world. But in so far the religion need not be, to his mind, an essential factor in his practical loyalty. He may be superstitious; or he may be a religious formalist; or he may accept his creed and his church simply because of their social respectability and usefulness; or, finally, he may even have a rich and genuine religious experience, which still may remain rather a mysticism than a morality, or an esthetic comfort rather than a love of his cause.

"In such cases loyalty and religion may long keep apart. But the fact remains that loyalty, if sincere, involves at least a latent belief in the superhuman reality of the cause, and remains at least an unconscious devotion to the one and eternal cause. But such a belief is also a latent union of morality and religion. Such a service is an unconscious piety. The time may come, then, when the morality will consciously need this union with the religious creed of the individual whose growth we are portraying."

Summing up the whole doctrine of loyalty and religion, Professor Royce avers that "two things belonging to the world-life we know: it is defined in terms of our own needs; and it includes and completes our experience." Of the existence of evil and sorrow in the world, he says: "The *loyal*, and they alone, know the one great good of suffering, of ignorance, of finitude, of loss, of defeat —*and that is just the good of loyalty*, so long as the cause itself can only be viewed as indeed a living whole." Further: "What would be the universe without loyalty; and what would loyalty be without trial?" Again: "Of course, the world-life does not obtain the individual good that is involved in my willing loyalty unless indeed *I am loyal*. The world may in some way triumph without me, but not as my cause." Continuing:

"We have never defined our theory as meaning that the world-life is *first* eternally complete, but *then* asks us, in an indifferent way, to copy its imperfections. Our view is that each of us who is loyal is doing his unique deed in that whole of life which we have called the eternal simply because it is the conspectus of the totality of life, past, present, and future. If my deed were not done, the world-life would miss my deed. Each of us can say that. The very basis of our theory of truth, which we found upon the deeds, the ideas, the practical needs of each of us, gives every individual his unique place in the world order."

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LETTERS AND ART

"AN EDUCATIONAL SCANDAL"

LITTLE but "educational disadvantages" come to many students from a college course to-day, charges a writer in the Chicago *Dial* (June 16). The resultant state of things is pictured to us as "an educational scandal." Students are "advised that 'sociology' is as good as history," he asserts, "and take to it greedily; they learn French through the medium of trivial fiction, and never hear of Bossuet and Racine; they absorb themselves in science, and get no realizing sense of the existence of such a thing as art." This charge may seem to educationalists unwarranted by the facts, but the writer attempts to forestall objection by citing testimony from a certain gathering of alumni. One of the older men in this assembly declared that "in his student days college men took a serious interest in literature and the humanities in general, an interest which did not seem to be shared with them by the students of the younger generation. He said by way of illustration that it was not common for a group of his fellow students to go out for an afternoon walk, and spend most of their time in talking about Keats and Shelley. This speaker, we are told, was followed by one of a younger generation—a graduate in engineering or something of that sort—"who frankly admitted the truth of what had just been said, and added, for his own part, that he had never heard of 'Sheats and Kelley.'" The writer has even more evidence in support of his contention. Thus:

"The steadily increasing ignorance, on the part of our young college men, of matters absolutely essential to any kind of education that deserves to be called liberal, is nothing less than an educational scandal. Prof. Wilbur L. Cross, of Yale, has just given us a striking illustration of that ignorance in the case of the English Bible. 'Not long ago,' he says, 'to recall an extreme case, not one of forty students under my instruction could quite place Judas Iscariot; and a venerable colleague of mine discovered a Jew among the seniors who had never heard of Moses.' We have had much other testimony to similar effect of late years, and it seems fairly evident that the Bible, which is perhaps the greatest single source of liberal culture for English readers, has become a sealed book to a large fraction of the present generation. The Greek and Latin classics are in like case, and the best part of English literature is fast growing unintelligible even to those of our young readers who have enjoyed what are euphemistically called educational advantages. Upon this point we may quote Prof. Grant Showerman, of Wisconisn, who informs us of students who have told him that—

"'The Centaurs and Chimæras were German tribes conquered by Augustus, called Dolabella the goddess of peace, Aristides the goddess of the "chace," Andromache a Greek hero at Troy, Astyanax an island "somewhere in the Mediterranean," and defined "Soractus" as an intimate friend of Horace to whom he expounded the *carpe diem* idea. According to one of them, "Pilgrim's Progress" was "one of the sources of New-England history." A single set of examination-papers yielded the edifying information that Penelope was the Muse of history, the wife of Achilles, the Trojan Helen stolen by Agamemnon, the goddess of wine, mirth, and the like, the mother of Proserpine, one of the Muses who presided over lyric poetry, and a kind of wine-jar.'"

The responsibility for this state of things can not wholly be fixt upon the colleges, the writer goes on to say. That, he thinks, would be "unjust." Further, in his own words:

"They do about the best they can with the plastic material placed in their hands for molding, and should rest under no severer indictment than that of fostering a confused sense of values, and conducting an educational scheme in which there are far too many loose ends. The lower schools come in for some share of the censure, and the parents for some further share. But the evil must in large measure be ascribed to the general conditions of American life, to the ideals which are in the air, to the prevailing incentive of commercialism, and to the countless influences that encourage the frivolous dispositions of the young and discourage the development of their serious aptitudes. Against the pressure of the spiritually-enervating environment to which our youth is almost everywhere exposed, it is little more than a vain resistance that may be offered by the school or the college. The young man joins in the game, and plays it with zest, but the cards are stacked against him, and he loses steadily without discovering the reason until it is too late for him to recoup. The moral of it all seems to be that our modern society has thought to relieve itself of educational responsibility by multiplying the mere machinery of education, forgetting the all-important fact that the ordering of the daily life, most of which is spent perforce outside of academic walls, is the controlling factor in the shaping of intellect and character alike."

DANTE'S GALLANTRY

THE Poet Laureate of England urges us to return to a reading of the poets, because "they have a nobler conception of woman and of life than the novelists." Their teaching, he thinks, harmonizes with the conduct of the best women. No poet, he asserts, "has extolled and glorified a woman as Dante did Beatrice," "but Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Shakespeare, Scott, Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, Tennyson could all be shown, by apposite illustration, to leave on the mind a conception of woman as a being tender, devoted, faithful, helpful, 'sweet and serviceable.'" Dante, being the prime gallant of the whole race of poets, shows his poet's ideals of what women should be and often are, "not only by what he extols, but by what he condemns," says Mr. Austin in the June *Fortnightly Review*. The subject is further treated in this way:

"Dante, poet-like, is sparing and reserved. Most—indeed, nearly all—of the persons whom he indicates by name as being eternally punished in the Circles of the Inferno are men; partly, perhaps, because Dante, who, it must be owned, would have been loved by Dr. Johnson as a good hater, had political and other scores of the kind to settle with those he describes as having a perpetual lease in the lower regions, but in part, also, because he could not bring himself to write harshly of any woman he had known. But to a few notorious female rebels against what he deemed womanly character and conduct, and who had lived many hundred years before his day, he is pitilessly severe. It would be difficult to quote lines from any poet more so than those in which he describes Semiramis as among those whom

> Nulla speranzi gli conforta mai.
> [Hope no longer comforts.]

She has not even hope to fall back on as a mitigation of her endless torments. . . . She was so steeped in wickedness that she promulgated laws permitting others to act as she herself did, in order to annul the stigma that would otherwise have been attached to her. He is a little hard and unjust to Dido, whom Virgil treats with such exquisite tenderness, in naming her along with 'lustful Cleopatra' in the same passage. To Helen he is more indulgent, in words at least, content with saying that she was the guilty cause of dire events, '*per cui tanto reo tempo si volse*' [through whom such disasters were brought about]; but she does not escape endless expiation. Some of my readers will remember how much more damning of her conduct is Virgil in the Sixth Book of the 'Æneid,' where Priam represents her as giving the signal to the Greeks to enter Troy, and having concealed his sword, that he may fall a helpless victim to the vengeance of Paris, whom the fair wanton wished to propitiate in the hour of her lord's triumph."

Mr. Austin turns next to "Dante's attitude toward Francesca da Rimini, in the most beautiful passage, it seems to me, in the whole range of narrative poetry." We read:

"Many, I am sure, know it by heart, and have thereby fortified themselves against the modern less refined treatment of it even by men aspiring to be regarded as poets. Often as one has repeated it to oneself, one has never felt that Dante had for Francesca any harsher feeling than sympathetic compassion. He casts around her the halo of the purest sentiment; he brings music of matchless verbal sweetness to the description of the hour, the place,

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the circumstances of her disinterested and unselfish surrender. The very lines in which he leads up to her pathetic story, lines in which his feeling concerning frail and hapless love seems to be purposely exprest in general and wide-embracing language, are in themselves significant to those who observe their meaning. He says that when he heard Virgil name the numerous knights and fair dames who were suffering from having subordinated prudence to impulse, he only felt troubled for them and bewildered.

Pietà mi vinse, e fu quasi smarrito.
[Pity overcame me, and I felt as one dazed.]

"The first thing he notices in Francesca and her lover is their buoyancy in the air, as tho they were the finest and most tenuous of spirits; and when he says to Virgil that he would fain have

Photograph by Alice Boughton.

PAMELA COLMAN SMITH
In the costume in which she tells Jamaica folk-tales, collected by herself during a residence on that island.

speech with them, the reply is that he has only to appeal to them by the love that still moves them, and they will draw nigh to him. Then follows that lovely simile of doves floating to call, and Francesca's recognition of Dante with the words:

O anima grazioso e benigno!
[O soul gracious and benign!]

who is sure to have pity on her hapless doom. When Francesca pauses in her narrative, and Dante bows his head for sorrow, Virgil shows what is his own feeling by the brief question addrest to Dante, 'What think you?' Dante replies in a voice broken by emotion:

. . . . . O lasso!
Quanti dolci pensier, quanto disio
Menò costoro al doloroso passo!
[. . . . . Alas!
What sweet thoughts, what desires
Brought him to this dolorous pass!]

and, turning to Francesca, he says that her fate fills his eyes with tears and his heart with anguish. Encouraged by the poet's sympathy, she tells him what happened, '*al tempo de' dolci sospiri*,' in the season of sweet sighs, in itself a preliminary and melodious appeal for indulgence, and that he must be patient with her if she tells her tale, sobbing as she speaks. Torn between sweet remembrance and regret, she can not refrain from recalling

. . . . . il disiato riso,
Esser baciato da cotanto amante,
[The desired smile,
To be kissed by such a lover,]

or intimating with supreme delicacy what ensued in the final line of her narrative:

Quel giorno più non vi leggemmo avante.
[That day we read within the book no more.]

The story she had been reading with Paolo Malatesta of *Lancelot* and *Guinevere* fell from their hands, and that day they read no further on. And Dante? All he says is that he felt like to die for grief, and fell to the ground even as a dead body falls. From the first line to the last he utters no word of blame or reproach. He would not have been a poet had he done so."

MYSTICS WHO SEE BY MUSIC

MUSIC is a key that unlocks the door to a beautiful country, says an artist whose pictures, inspired by music, are reproduced in the current *Strand Magazine* (New York). Composers are in some cases reputed to have distinct pictures in mind when setting themselves to create a work. "Schumann saw children at play in an embowered wood, dancing merrily until, lo! the sudden advent of a satyr sent them shrieking to their homes." It is not often, as the writer of the article goes on to point out, that the power to delineate goes along with the sharp visions of the seer; but this happens in the case of Miss Pamela Colman Smith. What she sees under the influence of music is explained in her own words as "not conscious illustrations of the name given to a piece of music, but just what I see when I hear music—thoughts loosened and set free by the spell of sound." The writer in the July *Strand*, who remains anonymous, gives the pen over to Miss Colman Smith for a time, who further explains what comes to her with the accompaniment of musical sound:

"When I take a brush in hand and the music begins, it is like unlocking the door into a beautiful country. There, stretched far away, are plains and mountains and the billowy sea, and as the music forms a net of sound the people who dwell there enter the scene; tall, slow-moving, stately queens, with jeweled crowns and garments gay or sad, who walk on mountain-tops or stand beside the shore, watching the water-people. These water-folk are passionless, and sway or fall with little heed of time; they toss the spray and, bending down, dive headlong through the deep.

"There are the dwellers, too, of the great plain, who sit and brood, made of stone and motionless; the trees, which slumber till some elf goes by with magic spear and wakes the green to life; towers, white and tall, standing against the darkening sky—

Those tall white towers that one sees afar,
Topping the mountain crests like crowns of snow.
Their silence hangs so heavy in the air
That thoughts are stifled.

"Then huddling crowds, who carry spears, hasten across the changing scene. Sunsets fade from rose to gray, and clouds scud across the sky.

"For a long time the land I saw when hearing Beethoven was unpeopled; hills, plains, ruined towers, churches by the sea. After a time I saw far off a little company of spearmen ride away across the plain. But now the clanging sea is strong with the salt of the lashing spray and full of elemental life; the riders of the waves, the Queen of Tides, who carries in her hand the pearl-like moon, and bubbles gleaming on the inky wave.

"Often when hearing Bach I hear bells ringing in the sky, rung by whirling cords held in the hands of maidens drest in brown. There is a rare freshness in the air, like morning on a mountain-top, with opal-colored mists that chase each other fast across the scene.

"Chopin brings night; gardens where mystery and dread lurk under every bush, but joy and passion throb within the air, and the cold moon bewitches all the scene. There is a garden that I often see, with moonlight glistening on the vine-leaves, and drooping roses with pale petals fluttering down, tall, misty trees and purple sky, and lovers wandering there.

"A drawing of that garden I have shown to several people and asked them if they could play the music that I heard when I drew it. They have all, without any hesitation, played the same. I do not know the name, but—well, I know the music of that place."

These experiences of Miss Colman Smith are compared with

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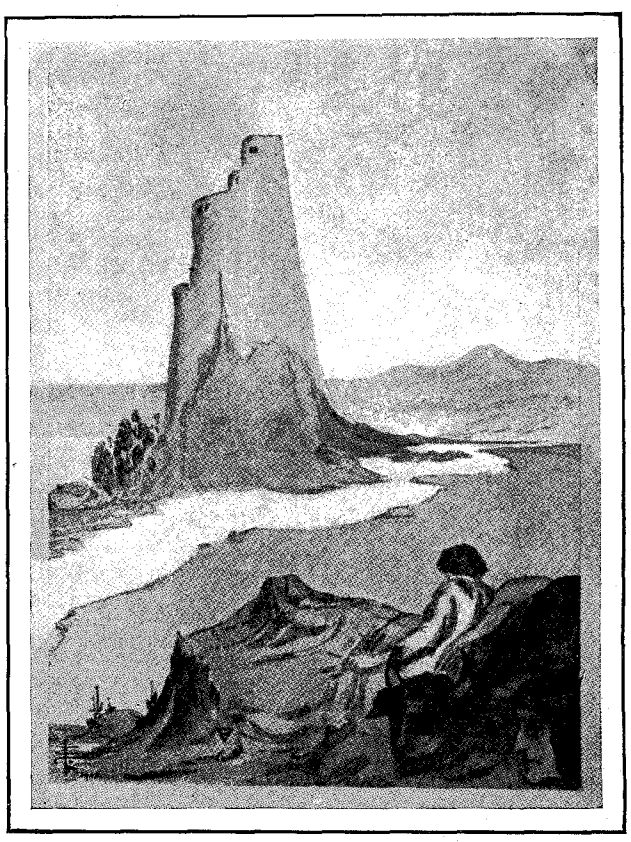
those of some others whose visions are conveyed in words instead of by means of the pencil. To Meissonier, the French painter, music conjured up landscape. Beethoven's Symphony in A always showed him "a Greek landscape smiling in the sunlight with clear water over which dragon-flies hover, where nymphs bathe hand in hand." Heine tells us that as he listened to music "the world around would disappear, and in its place strange fantom forms, mystic scenes, and figures born of melody would glide before his rapturous vision." The writer quotes these words of Heine descriptive of Paganini's playing:

"As for me, you already know my musical second-sight, my gift of seeing at each tone a figure equivalent to the sound, and so Paganini, with each stroke of the bow, brought visible forms and situations before my eyes; he told me in melodious hieroglyphics all kinds of brilliant tales; he, as it were, made a magic lantern play its colored antics before me, he himself being chief actor. At the first stroke of the bow the stage scenery around him had changed; he suddenly stood with his music-desk in a cheerful room, decorated in a gay irregular way after the Pompadour style; everywhere little mirrors, gilded Cupids, Chinese porcelain, a delightful chaos of ribbons, garlands of flowers, white gloves, torn lace, false pearls, diadems of gold-leaf and spangles—such tinsel as one finds in the room of a prima donna. Paganini's outward appearance had also changed, and certainly most advantageously; he wore short breeches of lily-colored satin, a white waistcoat embroidered with silver, and a coat of bright blue velvet with gold buttons; the hair in little carefully curled locks bordered his face, which was young and rosy, and gleamed with sweet tenderness as he ogled the pretty young lady who stood near him at the music-desk while he played the violin."

At other times when Paganini began to play, according to the writer who paraphrases Heine, a gloom came before the listener's eyes. The sounds were not transformed into bright forms and colors; the master's form was clothed in gloomy shades, out of the darkness of which his music moaned in the most piercing tones of lamentation. Only at times when a little lamp that hung above cast its sorrowful light over him, could Heine catch a glimpse of his pale countenance, on which the youth was not yet extinguished.

A LEAF FROM THE ARTIST'S SKETCH-BOOK.

This sketch was suggested by Beethoven's "Leonore" overture (No. 1). This composer evokes visions of "tall, slow-moving, stately queens, with jeweled crowns and garments gay or sad who walk on mountain-tops or stand beside the shore."



CONCERTO IN A MINOR, "CASTLE OF PAIN"—SCHUMANN.

When hearing this concerto the artist sees a castle, grim and solitary, and peopled with despairing human souls. She calls it the "Castle of Pain."

GROWING FINANCIAL REWARDS OF AUTHORSHIP

AN English writer, in trying to interpret to the French some of the financial aspects of literature in England, says that critics are too severe with authors who have not yet arrived, and too indulgent to the authors whose reputation is established. The implication is that since the English spend so much on literature, a new purveyor is bound by severe trial to prove his worth to the expenditure he causes. This writer, Mr. Arnold Bennett, publishes his views in the *Mercure de France*, and an abstract of his article is given in *The Review of Reviews for Australasia* (Melbourne). We read:

"The appearance of an English newspaper is a proof that the English people are interested in literature, and as a further proof of this interest we have two other phenomena of the book-market—namely, the high price of new works and the low price of reprints of classical or popular authors. Whatever may be the quality of the Englishman's taste, he does not hesitate to pay generously for the things which flatter this taste; and as his first desire is to be moved, interested, and instructed, rather than amused, he will pay extravagantly for works of sport and adventure and biography.

"The circulating-libraries chiefly make the high prices possible. The *Times* Book Club, it is stated, has over 80,000 subscribers. Of a popular novel by Mr. Hall Caine, Miss Corelli, or Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mudie's alone will buy in advance 12,000 copies to send to their subscribers on the day of publication. According to an approximate calculation, Mudie's, to satisfy its *clientèle*, would also be obliged to purchase over £3,000 worth of copies of the 'Letters of Queen Victoria,' published at an absurdly high price. Thus it will be seen how the circulating-libraries have the tendency to make books dear.

"The tolerant benevolence which the British public shows toward the high prices of new books is less surprizing perhaps than the competition among British publishers to reduce the price of old works; and the most remarkable feature in the book-market to-day is the activity with which cheap editions of all kinds of books

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imaginable are being multiplied. Even foreign literature is included, and in the first rank stands Montaigne, the English editions of whose essays are more numerous than are the French. Nearly all publishers and English authors have by experience come to the conclusion that cheap editions educate the taste and encourage the reader to buy new books at a relatively high price. In France the opinion seems to be that the sale of the new novel has been compromised and hindered by the reprints at ninety-six centimes."

The author is said to enjoy a 50-per-cent. higher financial reward than he did fifteen years ago, and this is largely credited to the activities of the literary agent. "Nineteen-twentieths of all the literary affairs of London are, it is estimated, transacted by six literary agents, with admirable results for everybody." Mr. Bennett gives some particulars of prices paid to popular novelists by one or two popular magazines:

"*The Strand* and *Blackwood*, he says, will pay as much as £3 to £5 per 1,000 words, while second-rate magazines pay a minimum rate of two guineas per 1,000 words. As to the maximum—but there is no maximum in this plutocratic world, and the novelists, instead of being paid by the thousand words, are paid by the word. When R. L. Stevenson died (in 1894) his rate stood at 6d. a word, but to-day this would not be considered extraordinary. *Pearson's Magazine* paid Mr. Kipling a shilling a word for 'Captains Courageous,' and for the last series of 'Sherlock Holmes' stories Sir Arthur Conan Doyle received £750 a story, which is equivalent to about 3s. a word, or 30s. a line. *The Strand Magazine*, according to Mr. Bennett, pays Mr. H. G. Wells something like £33 per 1,000 words, and Mrs. Humphry Ward is said to receive over £10,000 for 100,000 words from American magazines."

JAPANESE ART AND LIFE

THE art of no country reflects so truly the life of its people as does the Japanese. And the racial idiosyncrasies of Japanese civilization must be studied if we seek an interpretation of the unique qualities of Japanese art. So writes Mr. J. Ingram Bryan, professor in the Imperial College of Nagasaki. If the Western mind finds the art of the Japanese lacking in "the note of universality which characterizes the noblest esthetic achievements of the world's great masters," the reason is to be found in the fact that "for centuries the mind of the nation has not been permitted to follow the bent of nature and taste in matters of thought, but has been compelled to think along certain lines and within prescribed limits." For ten centuries in feudal Japan, "multitudinous laws, rigidly enforced, were brought to bear on the minutest details of life; and the development of personal taste had to be under the prescribed conditions. . . . The vision of the individual was narrowed, by unalterable custom, to the petty sphere deemed appropriate to his profession and social standing." In *The Albany Review* (London, June) Professor Bryan develops the consequences of this traditionalism in the sphere of art and literature. Thus:

"Personal ambition being restricted, the sphere of the esthetic faculty was limited to the point of least resistance. The mind of the nation was obliged to seek solace from the monotony of existence, either in amusement or study. The policy of the Tokagawa shoguns left the mind free only in the direction of literature and painting; and it was in these two directions that represt personality found means to utter itself, and fancy became creative.

"Following the line of least resistance, esthetic taste turned its attention mainly to the interests of every-day life. The artist found his themes among the incidents that might be watched from a window or studied in a garden. He portrayed the familiar aspects of nature in her various moods and seasons; trees and flowers, birds and fishes, reptiles real and imaginary, insects and the ways of them; all kinds of small details, delicate trifles, and amusing curiosities; any bit of impersonal fancy that revealed no trace of desire to take liberties with authority, or tamper with the morals of the nation.

"Subsequently, under the influence of Buddhism, Japanese art became ascetic, as well as dainty and tiny, in its choice of theme. The masterpieces of faience and other ceramic wares, kakemono and works in ivory, that have come down to us, invariably inculcate seclusion, simplicity, and restfulness of life. The truly cultivated taste of the time loved to gaze at the moon from some lonely spot in the mountains, where, in a hut with a solitary companion, the artist was content to live on vegetables, nuts, and water. Thus Japanese art, indifferent to the industry and progress of real life, became devoted to leisure; till its hermit-like, star-gazing influence chilled the heart of the nation, leaving it polished, but cold, and lacking the sublime aspiration of universal man.

"It was during the Tokagawa period, too, that the race-genius of Japan brought forth most of that queer bric-à-brac that still forms the delight of Western curio-hunters and travelers generally. The painter was left free to revel in his fairy pictures, the ivory carver in his exquisite grotesqueries, and the decorator in his miracles of Liliputian art in metal, enamel, and lacquer of gold. It was then, too, that the arts assumed that inexpensive form which placed esthetic gratification within reach of the common people. Tho the vision was narrow, it was beautiful, and it was shared by all. As in the cities of ancient Greece, so in the remote towns of old Japan, artistic form, which is always a power for culture, began to display itself in every household utensil—candlesticks, lamps, kettles, trays, lanterns—until even the most trifling object was, in respect of design, a piece of art revealing a sense of beauty and fitness unknown to the cheap production of the West.

"Then it was that a sense of beauty spread out everywhere into common life; until love of art became the national characteristic that it still is. The possession and enjoyment of art ceased to be the right of the upper classes. The spirit of estheticism began to pervade all departments of life. The art of illustration, producing those wonderful color prints that still delight the eyes of the connoisseur and the wealthy dilettante, was freely developed, and literature in the shape of cheap popular fiction became possible; while a popular enjoyment of culture and social refinement characterized the age."

OUR GERMAN CHAMPION—Prof. Alois Brandl sticks to his guns in defense of his assertion that "the average educated American speaks English as well and as purely as the educated Englishman himself." English pedagogs have accused him of joking. But he retorts in the columns of the London *Standard* that he was by no means joking. The inferiority of the English, where such inferiority exists, he thinks, is due to the "exclusive cultivation of the classical languages" and the custom of holding written examinations in the cases of modern languages where pronunciation ought to be an essential consideration. He declares:

"America is far and away ahead of England in the cultivation of the mother language, as, indeed, of all modern languages. At Harvard the study of English is represented by a staff of nineteen members, which deals with it in its most various aspects. Philadelphia has a magnificent school of German; the writings and scholars it has produced are already making their influence felt at our universities in Germany. America, moreover, unlike England, properly appoints the teachers thus educated to the positions for which they have qualified, making them, and not classical students, their instructors of modern languages in the secondary schools.

"With all this strict and comprehensive training in modern languages, and particularly in English, is it any wonder that the nasal sounds and vulgarities of the educated American's phrasing begin to disappear? Two years ago I went to America completely under the influence of the English prejudice against American pronunciation. I returned filled only with admiration for the work done in America, and the progress achieved by Americans throughout the whole of this important field. When a young American university man who has graduated in English comes to Berlin, I can, quite without misgivings, entrust him with an English convesation course in my English seminary. The 'B.A.' from the northern parts of England, on the other hand, suffers, as often as not, from the vitiating influence of dialect. These are some of the reasons why we feel the heartiest satisfaction that the principals of the American schools show alacrity in receiving our headmasters in embryo. Next autumn the first contingent will cross the Atlantic. They will carry with them, from Germany to America, palm-branches of friendship and international good-will."

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MRS. BANCROFT, MOTHER OF GEORGE BANCROFT. H. ADDINGTON BRUCE. EDWARD S. CURTIS. HUGO MÜNSTERBERG. PROF. GEORGE H. PALMER.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bowen, Marjorie. The Sword Decides: A Chronicle of a Queen in the Dark Ages. Founded on the Story of Giovanna of Naples. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50.

Brand, Captain Jack. By Wild Waves Tossed. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: The McClure Co.

Brooke, Stopford A. Four Victorian Poets: A Study of Clough, Rossetti, Arnold, Morris. With an Introduction on the Course of Poetry from 1822 to 1852. 12mo, pp. 299. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Brown, Goodwin. Scientific Nutrition Simplified. A condensed statement and explanation for everybody of the discoveries of Chittenden, Fletcher, and others. 16mo. pp. 200. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $0.75 net.

Bruce, H. Addington. The Riddle of Personality, 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 1908.

Mr. Bruce's volume will be found serviceable to those who have felt a newly awakened interest in mysteries of human personality and the phases of speculation that have associated themselves with the effort to probe the soul of man. The author aims to cover a wide field, and does so with vividness and brevity. Beginning with the earlier manifestations of spiritism, mesmerism, and kindred phenomena, the ground is cleared for the real purpose of the work—an examination of the discoveries made as to the nature of the subliminal self. In this field, quite naturally, frequent recourse is made to the literature of the Society for Psychical Research for interesting testimony. There is also a survey of the two French schools of hypnotic therapeutics, together with an account of the brilliant work accomplished by Dr. Morton Prince and Prof. Boris Sidis in America. Such work concerns the question of the physical well-being of man and does not push into the farther realms where lie the vexed question of the evidences of the survival of physical death. Taking all the evidence that has been collected and tested by competent witnesses, it would naturally seem that spirit communication has been definitely proved and that therefore we know for certain that human personality survives the death of the body—unless, and here the author for the first time takes the field of independent speculation, there may be "some other hypothesis, devoid of supernatural implications, which will account for the phenomena in question." Such a hypothesis is that of telepathic communication, sufficient, so the writer thinks, to account not only for the transference of thoughts between the living but also in cases where the dead are involved. In his own words, "it is his conviction that whenever an apparition is seen, or a ghostly voice or sound heard (always excepting, of course, the effects of illusion pure and simple), we have to do with telepathic hallucination proceeding not from the dead but from the living, if, it may be, the living about to be numbered with the dead." It is the writer's conviction that once the psychologists, as a body, seriously attack the problem of apparitions and auditions, the case for telepathy as against spiritism will be definitely proved.

Chambers, Robert W. Some Ladies in Haste. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 242. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Compayre, Gabriel. Montaigne and Education of the Judgment. Translated by J. E. Manson. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix–139. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $0.90 net.

Corbin, John. Which College for the Boy? Leading Types in American Education. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 273. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Crawford, F. Marion. The Primadonna. A Sequel to Fair Margaret. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 395. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Curtis, Edward S. (Author, illustrator, and publisher). The North American Indian. Being a series of volumes picturing and describing the Indians of the United States and Alaska. Edited by Frederick Webb Hodge. Foreword by Theodore Roosevelt. Field research conducted under the patronage of J. Pierpont Morgan. 20 volumes, large quarto. Half crusht levant. Volumes 1 and 2 now ready, with two large portfolios of photogravures. New York: Publication office, 437 Fifth Ave. Price, for each set of 20 volumes, $3,000.

This is perhaps the most notable work in point of typography and illustrative splendor that has been published in this country for many years. The figures $3,000, given in the above title entry as the price of a complete set, are not a typographical error, but the real facts in the case. Inasmuch as five hundred sets are offered, it may be seen that the gross income from sales should be about $1,500,000. In more ways than one Mr. Curtis's work recalls Audubon's monumental "Birds of America." It is not unlike that famous work in the splendor of its manufacture, the authenticity and historical value of its illustrations, or in the methods employed in the collection of the material. During fifteen years of work in the field Mr. Curtis and his associates have traveled a sufficient number of miles to have encircled the globe twenty times.

What is more to the point is the fact that this undertaking is the fruit of fine scholarship and research. Mr. Curtis has been engaged on it for a long series of years. As to its value ample testi-monials have already been received from Mr. Leupp, our Indian commissioner, from men in authority at the Smithsonian Institution, and from President Roosevelt. Thus fortified as to Mr. Curtis's qualifications, the reader will approach these volumes without misgivings as to whether as much attention has been bestowed upon the text as upon the typography, paper, presswork, and binding.

When the twenty volumes shall have been completed, the number of full-page photogravures will have reached about fifteen hundred, many of which will be hand-colored. There will be in addition a companion folio for each volume, much larger in size than the volumes themselves, and in each of these will be enclosed thirty-six photogravures. It is estimated that the entire work will contain about 2,200 plates illustrative of Indian life and customs. The aim is to present "a descriptive and illustrative treatment of all the Indians of the United States and Alaska who still retain, to a considerable degree, their primitive customs and beliefs." Each volume will be devoted to one tribe or group of tribes, which, in a sense, makes each complete in itself, altho the volumes are numbered consecutively, and sales are made in sets only. Two volumes and two portfolios are now ready. The plan is to bring out each year three volumes, which means that seven years will be required for completion.

The typography of the work has been charmingly produced by the University Press of Cambridge. We have rarely seen in modern books more beautiful pages than these. The mouth of Gutenberg himself might have been made to water by them. The tone of the paper is alike admirable, which contributes materially to the delightful effect conveyed by this noble and lucid type charmingly proportioned to the page. Of the photogravures no words of praise could well be an exaggeration. They are admirable in every sense, the portraits of Indians, of which there are many, being particularly notable.

Deeping, Warwick. Bertrand of Brittany. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Deering, John R. Lee and His Cause; or, The Why and the How of the War Between the States. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 183. New York: The Neale Pub. Co. $1.50.

Douglass, John Jordon. The Girdle of the Great: A Story of the New South. Illustrated.

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12mo, pp. 197. New York: Broadway Publishing Co. $1.50.

Doyle, Arthur Conan. Through the Magic Door. 12mo, pp. 273. New York: The McClure Co. $1.25 net.

Draper, Andrew Sloan. Our Children, Our Schools, and Our Industries. 16mo, pp. 133. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.

Eales, Irving James, M.D. Healthology (Health Study). Healthopathy (The Fast Cure, Health Treatment). Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 211. Belleville, Ill.: Irving James Eales.

Hobart, George V. Dinkelspiel's Letters to Looey. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Hovey, Richard. To the End of the Trail. Edited with Notes by Mrs. Richard Hovey. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 148. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

Howe, M. A. De Wolfe. The Life and Letters of George Bancroft. 2 volumes, octavo. Illustrated. pp. 294–364. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Howe's volumes are largely made up of Bancroft's correspondence, which appears to have been preserved with a fidelity not so rare in Bancroft's time as in our own. Mr. Howe was embarrassed by the richness of his material. The result is that for his own pen there was only an occasional opportunity for employment, but when the opportunity came Mr. Howe used his pen with discriminating intelligence. The reader will like his conception of the functions of an author who has been confronted with so rich a collection of material not his own. It is obvious that this abundance called for the exercise of large patience and much careful judgment.

Bancroft's life almost spanned the entire century, at the beginning of which he was born. It was not alone a literary life, being also the life of a man occupied with public affairs. Bancroft in his time was Secretary of the Navy and Minister to England and Germany. One realizes the vast sweep and the early period at which he entered the great world, when one discovers that among those whom Bancroft knew and conversed with on personal terms were not only men who were among the founders of our Government, including John Adams, but noted European celebrities of the early part of the last century, among them Goethe, Byron, Humboldt, Cuvier, Pauline Bonaparte, and Guiccioli.

Bancroft, after a brilliant Harvard career, at the instigation of and apparently with direct pecuniary aid from President Kirkland, went to Germany as a student. This experience made possible his meetings with these noted Europeans. It was while a student at Göttingen that he acquired an accomplishment which remained with him, and was constantly exercised, to the end of his life—that of horseback-riding, being taught by a professional person, who insisted that he should ride without stirrups.

Among the letters, not the least interesting is one from Bancroft's mother, written in 1828, beginning: "Sometimes I wonder how your father ever could have thought of a young girl like me for his wife—one who was almost a child of nature—unfortunate in being bred without the least culture of the mind." This letter, as printed in part, fills four pages, and is a charming revelation of an interesting and efficient, tho uneducated, person. The mother describes herself as one who "found delight in reading blank virce" (*sic*) and as having been called "a pretty little black-eyed Indian."

Bancroft in his later years was well-to-do, his fortune having been derived in part from his writings, but another part apparently from some other source. In collecting material for his history, he had been able to expend a sum which he estimated at about $75,000. He was notably prudent in business matters, always husbanding his resources, but, when Emerson's house was destroyed by fire, Bancroft was among those who assisted in rebuilding it, he contributing for that purpose $1,000. It appears from these volumes that Bancroft's kindness to Hawthorne while Secretary of the Navy, in making him Surveyor of Customs at Salem, was due to the initiative of Charles Sumner, who wrote as follows on the subject to Bancroft's wife in 1846:

"I have heard to-day of the poverty of Hawthorne. He is very poor indeed. He has already broken up the humble and inexpensive house which he had established in Concord, because it was too expensive. You know how simply he lived, he lived almost on nothing; but even that nothing has gone. Some of his savings were loaned to Mr. Ripley of Brook Farm, but he is not able to repay them; and poor Mr. Hawthorne (that sweet, gentle, true nature) has not the wherewithal to live. I need not speak of his genius to you. He is an ornament to the country, nor is there a person of any party who would not delight that the author of such Goldsmithian prose as he writes had received honors from his country. I plead for him earnestly."

These volumes are so rich in quotable passages from Bancroft's own letters that we give below an unusual amount of space to selections from them:

"Byron Goethe praised in the highest terms, declaring himself one of a large party in Germany who admired him aboundingly, and seized on and swallowed everything that came from him. Of Southey he knew nothing; of Coleridge the name, but had forgotten his works. Goethe is somewhat large, tho not very; with a marked countenance, a fine clear eye, large and very expressive features, well-built. He has a sort of dignified stiffness which he means should pass for genuine dignity. He walks amazingly upright. I found him quite in dishabille; he had on a surtout, but no waistcoat, a ruffled shirt not altogether clean, a cravat, like the shirt, fast inclining to dark complexion, his boots were of quite an ordinary cut. He received me in the garden."

"I passed through an elegant suite of apartments into the private room of the Princess [Pauline Bonaparte], who received me with the utmost kindness. There was a grace and ease in her manners which were delightful, kind but not familiar, attentive but yet dignified. She has a more elegant suavity of manners than I remember to have seen in any woman of rank to whom I have been presented. I was shown her diamonds and precious stones—a most splendid sight—and then taken into the room where the Princess entertained her company. I admired the amiable manner in which she paid attention to them all: every lady who entered was welcomed with a kind smile and a kiss. To one she gave a rose, she sat down by another, conversed with another, keeping every one amused and putting every one at ease. The furniture of the room was splendid."

"I was astonished to find myself in the same room with a most exquisitely beautiful lady of apparently twenty-five [Madame Guiccioli]. She was on the sofa. I had the seat nearest her. Lord Byron speaks Italian perfectly, the lady with the sweetest pronunciation in the world. She is of a delicate style of beauty: has a fine neck, a lovely complexion, on her cheeks the richest vermilion color; a fine white forehead, a sweet little mouth and graceful nose, good teeth; she is tall and her waist beautifully small. Innocence and repose seem the leading expressions of her countenance. Her smile is heavenly, her dark eyes have a calm and gentle expression, and tho I have seen more splendid beauty, I have seldom seen any that produced on me a pleasanter impression."

"Macaulay is the most extraordinary man of them all. He rises in my estimate (a cold word for what I mean) every time I see him; for his foibles show themselves at once, his greatness by degrees; he has the most nearly universal knowledge of any man I ever met; and his memory is as much disciplined to accuracy as the extent of his reading is boundless. I have met him in all sorts of companies, and everywhere he is the oracle of all present. Among churchmen he shows more knowledge of ecclesiastics than all the bishops; he will go ahead of Milman and keep in advance in quoting the fathers of the Church and even Latin authors; and when Hallam falters about a letter of Pliny he will gives its date and tenor, and perhaps begin to quote it word for word. I think him, what is so rare, greater than his books."

"Bismarck spoke English with knowledge and very great choice of expression, but not with perfect fluency. He is by nature vehement and can be irritable and impatient. He is nothing of an orator. He spoke not without hesitation, moving his body backward and forward, holding

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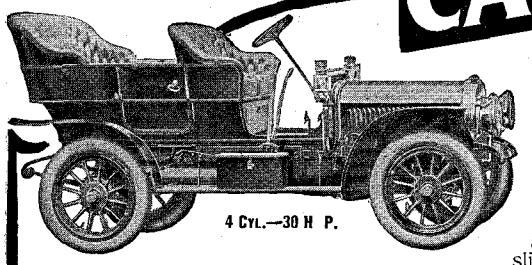

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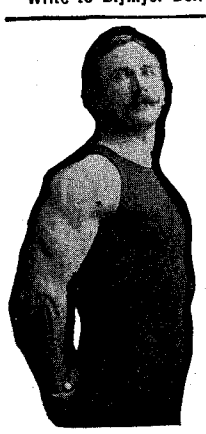

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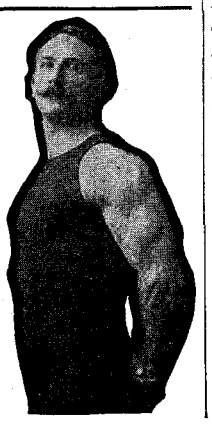

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 26*)

a lead-pencil in his hand and moving it about in both hands, but making his statement clearly and concisely. The words hurried out of his mouth very fast and seemingly still faster out of his mind. He sat down in the midst of a whirlwind of approval, but he had no rhetoric and no manner. His force was simply that of a vehement statement."

"As I drove in the Thiergarten, I saw a person sitting very erect in the saddle, walking his horse and followed by a groom. It was Bismarck on horseback, not in uniform, wearing a soft slouch hat, a rough sort of a citizen's coat, and plainly just from his bed as a sick man. His smile when he smiles is inconceivably sweet; more than ever to-day from his weakness. His greeting was so cordial I walked my horse by his side, and so we went on for nearly two hours. Then asking of me the time he said he would try to trot, but did not know if he was strong enough to do it, for he must not be late for dinner, lest his wife should scold."

Hughes, Charles Evans, Addresses and Papers of, 1906–1908. With an Introduction by Jacob Gould Schurman. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xxxviii–289. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Münsterberg, Hugo. On the Witness Stand: Essays on Psychology and Crime. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50 net.

Newcomb, Charles B. Principles of Psychic Philosophy. 12mo, pp. 199. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Palmer, George Herbert. The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer. 12mo, pp. 354. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Dr. Palmer in writing this book undertook a difficult task, but has performed it with rare discrimination. The subject of it, the celebrated president of Wellesley College, for fifteen years was his wife. She died at the age of fifty, after a life that could scarcely be called eventful. Half her years "were passed in comparative poverty"; she held for only nine years positions which in any way were conspicuous; she wrote little; she was eminent in no field of scholarship, and her tastes were domestic. But tho born in "an obscure border village," she became "the renowned president of an Eastern college at twenty-six." President Eliot has declared that her career, "unmatched by that of any other American woman," is "the best example thus far set before American womanhood."

After her death Dr. Palmer received "nearly two thousand letters from statesmen, schoolgirls, clerks, lawyers, teachers, country wives, outcasts, millionaires, ministers, men-of-letters—a heterogeneous and to me largely unknown company." He was impelled to write the book by three reasons, "affection, first of all." He defines these reasons as "the insatiability of love, the general desire for portraiture, the rights of history." Two brief passages will disclose something of the quality of his style—the first from the beginning of the book, the second from the end:

"Mrs. Palmer was my wife, deeply beloved and honored. Whatever perpetuates that honor brings me peace. To leave the dead wholly dead is rude. Vivid creature that she was, she must not be forgotten. Something of her may surely

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be saved, if only I have skill. Perhaps my grateful pen may bring others a portion of the bounty I myself received."

"I am painfully conscious of my inability to revitalize so abounding a being. The life-blood is gone. A person once dead can hardly be made to walk again, certainly not by analytical me. The qualities we admired in her, taken singly, were fortunately not rare. Others possess them—possess them often in higher degree. Only their combination was remarkable. In her single person, she harmonized what is commonly conflicting. She seemed built for bounty and held nothing back. Gaily she went forth throughout her too few years, scattering happiness up and down neglected ways. A faint multitude flocked around to share her wisdom, peace, hardihood, devoutness, and merriment, and more easily afterward accommodated themselves to their lot. Strength continually went forth from her. She put on righteousness, and it clothed her, and sound judgment was her daily crown. Each eye that saw her blest her; each ear that heard her was made glad."

Dr. Palmer labored under the limitations of not having at his command, or at least of not feeling at liberty to use, any considerable mass of personal material. She wrote little; her many speeches were extemporized and seldom reported. He has used only a few of her letters and poems. All else is his own composition.

The result is a charming piece of real portraiture. What is best about it is that the reader constantly feels that everything said is true; nothing being essentially over-done, nothing withheld. We doubt if there exists anywhere in biography a more successful piece of work, done under limitations so personal, intimate, and compelling. It is certain to have a wide reading. The wider that reading shall be, the better for those who participate in it.

The marvel of the book is that the husband of its subject should have written it at all—should have become so lost in his task, and at the same time kept so well in restraint his own emotion. The book is otherwise notable for the style in which it is written—never rhetorical or ornate, and yet so fine and personal as to possess rare distinction and power. The reader is made constantly to feel how extraordinary must have been the woman who inspired it. The inspiration her memory gave is present and potent on every page.

Reisch, Emil. Foundations of Modern Europe—Twelve Lectures delivered in the University of London. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Salisbury, William. The Career of a Journalist. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 529. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co.

Spargo, John. The Common Sense of the Milk Question. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv–351. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Weed, Clarence M. Wild Flower Families. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 244. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Williams, Jesse Lynch. My Lost Duchess: An Idyl of the Town. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: The Century Co.

Young, J. W. A., and **Jackson,** Lambert L. Elementary Algebra. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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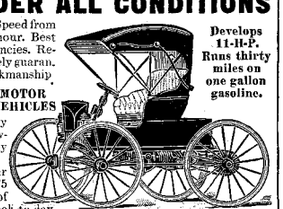

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CURRENT POETRY

Oh, Ye of the Little Loves.

BY EMERY POTTLE.

Oh, ye of the little loves,
Who give with the spendthrift's hand,
How shall ye ever know,
And how shall ye understand?
How shall ye know the great love,
And how shall ye understand,
Who waste your hearts on a faithless spring
Which ye call the Lotus land?

Oh, ye of the little loves,
Hiding your faces from pain,
What do ye give of the God
For the human that ye gain?
What do ye give of the very God,
For the human that ye gain?
Who break the vase of His precious nard,
And crimson the ground with stain?

Oh, ye of the little loves,
Who kiss in the golden sun,
Could ye but lightly guess
The glory by great love won—
Could ye but guess so lightly
The glory by great love won,
Ye would pierce your breasts with a jealous sword
For the thing that ye have done.

Oh, ye of the little loves,
Who give with the spendthrift's hand,
How shall ye ever know
And how shall ye understand?
How shall ye know the great love,
And how shall ye understand?
Ye waste your hearts on a faithless spring,
And ye die in a winter-land.

—*The Craftsman* (July).

The Little Fruit Shop.

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON.

The little Broadway fruit shop bursts and glows
Like a stained-glass window rioting through the gloom
Of a grim façade; a garden over seas;
A Syracusan idyl; a lilt that flows
In chords of dusk-red color; emerald bloom
Loved by the nightingale, voice of the voiceless trees;
Ripe orchards mellow with innumerable bees.

A dark Greek boy counts up with supple hands
Lucent rotundities—the Bacchic grape
In luscious pyramids, pears like a lute
Most musically curved, nuts from sweet lands
Demeter lost, oh, many a sculptured shape!
Had he his panther skin, the thyrsus, and the flute,
Lo, a swart faun-god 'mid his votive fruit!

—*Century Magazine* (July).

A Pilgrim Song.

BY CHARLOTTE WILSON

Ah, little Inn of Sorrow,
What of thy bitter bread?
What of thy ghostly chambers,
So I be sheltered?
'Tis but for a night, the firelight
That gasps on thy cold hearthstone;
To-morrow my load and the open road
And the far light leading on!

Ah, little Inn of Fortune,
What of thy blazing cheer,
Where glad through the pensive evening
Thy bright doors beckon clear?
Sweet sleep on thy balsam-pillows,
Sweet wine that will thirst assuage—
But send me forth o'er the morning earth
Strong for my pilgrimage!

Ah, distant End of the Journey,
What if thou fly my feet?
What if thou fade before me
In splendor wan and sweet?
Still the mystical city lureth—
The quest is the good knight's part;
And the pilgrim wends through the end of the ends
Toward a shrine and a Grail in his heart.

—*Scribner's Magazine* (July).

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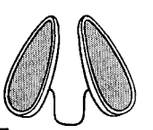

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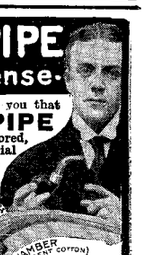

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PERSONAL

The Man Who Carried Stonewall Jackson Off the Field.—Thomas Jefferson Capps, the man who drove the ambulance which carried Stonewall Jackson, mortally wounded, off the field at Chancellorsville, is still very much alive, and a prosperous North-Carolina merchant. He has recently been correcting some historical errors in connection with the wounding of General Jackson. Through an interview in the Richmond *Times-Despatch*, he tells as follows of his part in the tragedy:

"I remember it just as clearly as if it happened day before yestesday. No one who was in the engagement at Chancellorsville could forget much about it. I was standing with my ambulance awaiting orders from our regimental surgeon, Dr. James McRee, when an officer galloped up to me and said, 'Do you see that thicket down by the plank road?' I said, 'Yes, sir.' 'I wish you would drive over there as fast as you can. There are some wounded officers that we want to move.'

"I told him that I was very sorry that I could not do so, for my orders from Dr. McRee were very strict, that I should wait where I was until he directed me to move. The officer reddened and looked at me sternly; but I returned his gaze calmly, by which he knew that I was determined to stand by my orders. He hesitated for a moment, glancing over the field, and then he turned to me and said, as if he were talking in the greatest confidence, 'It's General Jackson. He is seriously wounded, and is lying over there close to the plank road.' I answered, 'That's enough; I'll go, sir.' My orders to stay amounted to nothing then.

"I hurried over to the plank road and galloped my horses toward the place indicated. I saw from where I had been standing that things were pretty hot down there, but did not know how it really was until I got a little way on the road. The air was filled with shells and small shot that were searching everywhere for the Confederates that were in the woods. My horses were wild, but I was only too glad they moved so fast. The officer started back with me, but his horse reared and refused to go. I never expected to come back alive; I had my duty to do, tho, and didn't care. There was no one with

'In a little while I saw a group of men crouching side the road. They were evidently on the lookout for an ambulance, and raised up and motioned to me when I drew near. I stopt, and could see General Jackson and another wounded officer, who, I learned, was Colonel Crutchfield, of the general's staff, lying side by side in the ditch near the plank road.

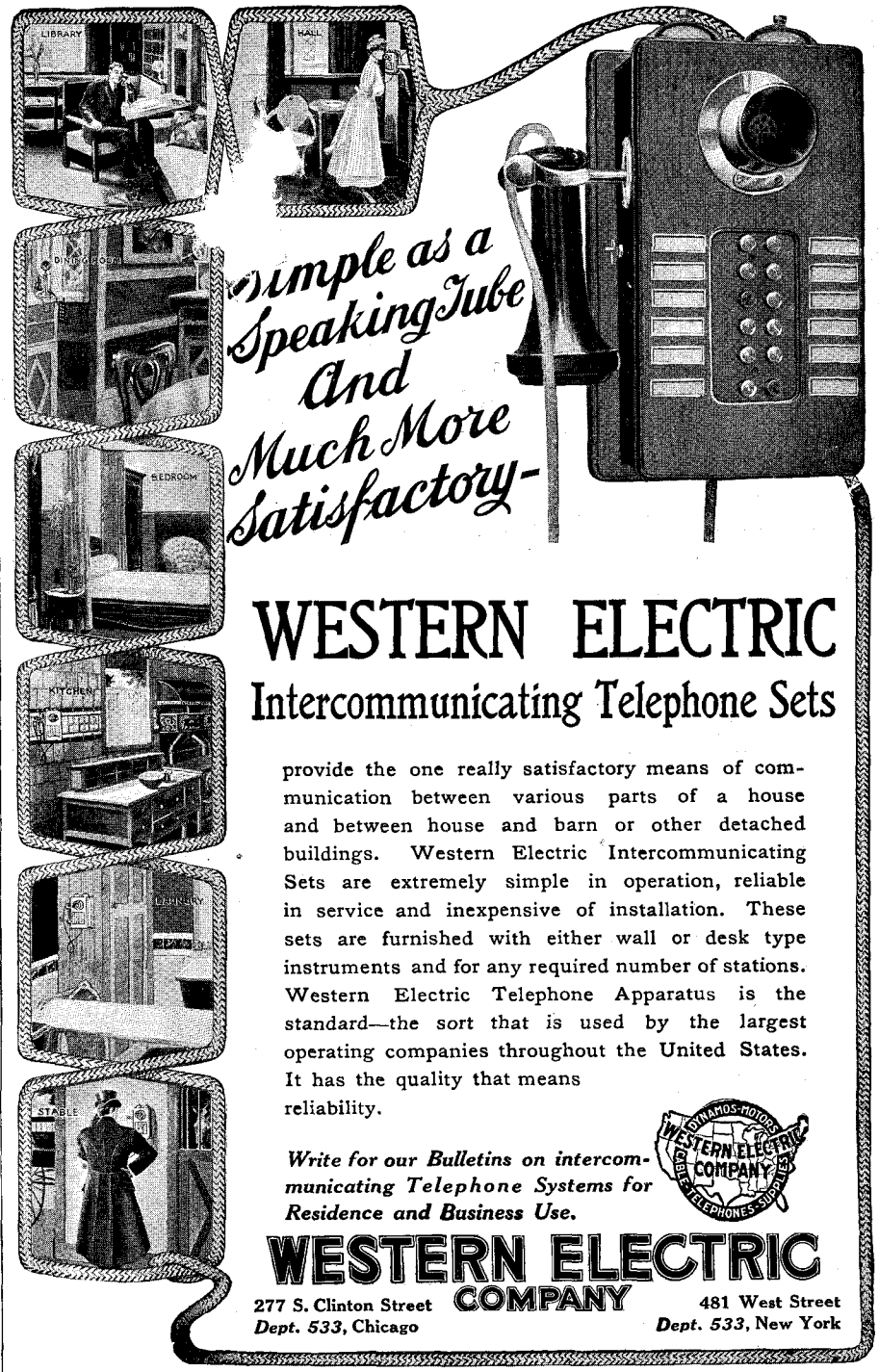
"Was it a ditch?" I asked in some surprize.

"Well, no," he said, "just a place where the ground had been dug out in building the road. A surgeon was with him, and a few other men. Shells and canister shot were crashing through the woods and tearing up the ground all around us.

"I worked as quickly as I could to get the ambulance in position, and in a minute or two the officers were placed in it, a surgeon jumping in after them. Hardly a word was spoken, and, even if there had been any conversation, I could not have heard much of it on account of the constant booming of the cannon and the singing of the shells passing by us. It was about dark when we started back; and it was a solemn thought to me that I had General Jackson wounded and lying in my ambulance.

"It was a regular army ambulance, being a spring wagon, strongly built, and covered over with a rounded hood of canvas. We ran like the wind along the plank road, the canister shot from the enemy spattering and singing around us. The wonder was the ambulance was not struck time and again; but we escaped with one hole through the top of the hood, made by a spent ball. We were a solemn crowd. If there was any talking going on, I did not hear it. I know I was busy wondering whether we were going to get out or not.

"It was not long before we came to where there had been a bridge which had been burned, and I had to turn aside into the bed of the stream to get to the other side. It was rocky and rough down there, and I tried my best to drive easily; for I was



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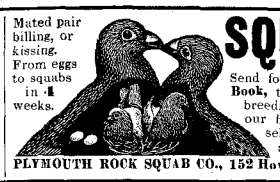

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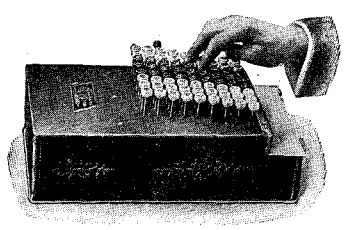

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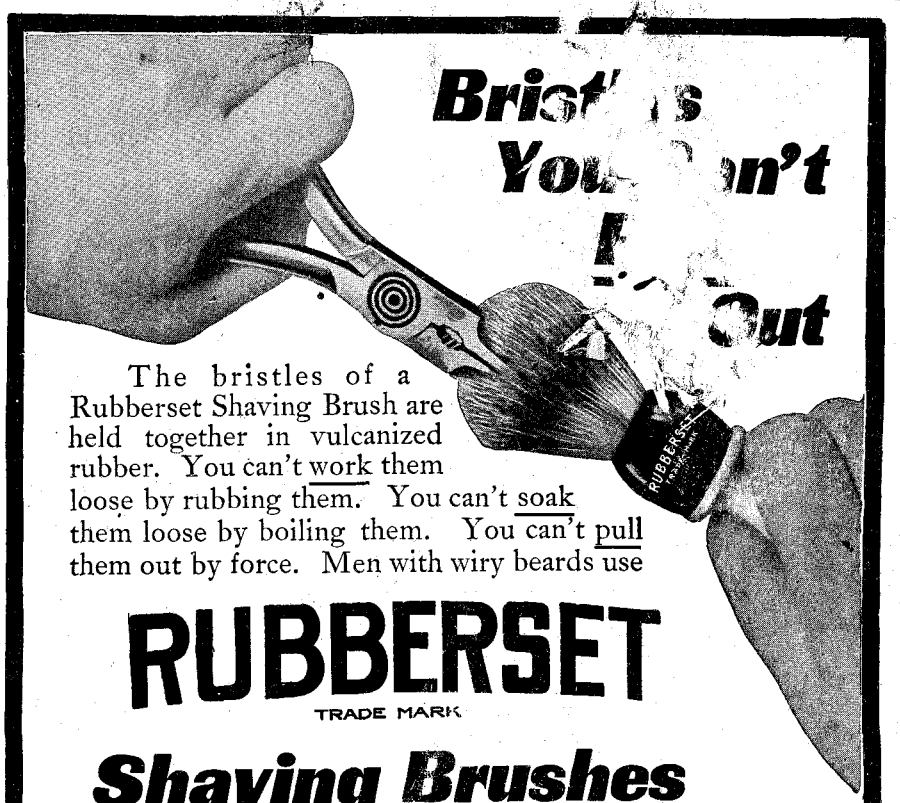

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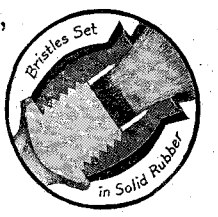

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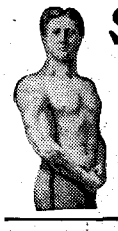

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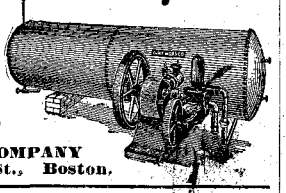

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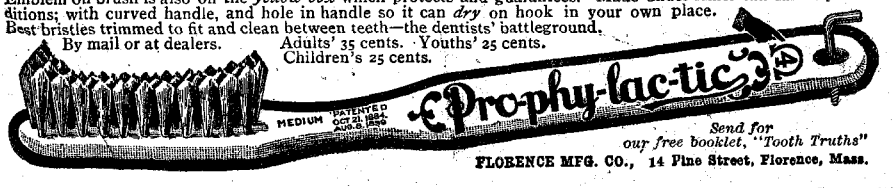

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thinki[illegible] the wounded men. It was then that Gener[illegible]son said to me, 'Driver, drive carefully, please.' I answered, 'General, I'll do my best, but if I hold in my horses, they will be sure to balk.'

"I had two horses, a bay mare and a sorrel horse, and, whenever I tried to hold the sorrel in from going fast, he would invariably balk. However, I did the best I could until we got on the smooth road again.

"General Jackson seemed to be worried on account of Colonel Crutchfield, who was badly wounded in the leg. Both [illegible] were lying on their sides in the ambulance.

"When we reached the field hospital, the surgeon jumped out and got some stimulants for the wounded men. At this time a guard was placed about the ambulance, to keep the army from finding out who the wounded officers were; and we moved on to the corps hospital, about two miles farther in the rear. Here the General and Colonel Crutchfield were removed to a big bell tent, a hundred yards or so from the building used as the main hospital."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Fame.—The incumbent of an old church in Wales asked a party of Americans to visit his parochial school. After a recitation he invited them to question the scholars, and one of the party accepted the invitation. "Little boy," said he to a rosy-faced lad, "can you tell me who George Washington was?" "Iss, surr," was the smiling reply. "'E was a 'Merican gen'ral." "Quite right. And can you tell me what George Washington was remarkable for?" "Iss, surr. 'E was remarkable 'cos 'e was a 'Merican an' told the trewth." The rest was silence.—*Cassell's Journal.*

A Mutual Wish.—"I wish I were an ostrich," said Hicks, angrily, as he tried to eat one of his wife's biscuits, but couldn't. "I wish you were," returned Mrs. Hicks. "I'd get a few feathers for my hat."—*Globe.*

Solitude.—Here is an extract from the prospectus of a hotel in Switzerland:

"Weissbach is the favorite place of resort for those who are fond of solitude. Persons in search of solitude are, in fact, constantly flocking here from the four quarters of the globe."—*Home Herald.*

Looking Ahead.—"I thought you had money enough for your dash to the pole."

"I have," replied the arctic explorer. "It's the expedition for my relief we're asking funds for now."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Take a Chance.—"Could you give a starving woman work?"

"Yes; but I must tell you that we have five children."

"Thanks. I'll keep on starving."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Landlord's Fix.—"I can not live but a week longer wizout you!"

"Really, Duke? Now how can you fix on a specific length of time?"

"Ze landlord fix on it, miss; not I."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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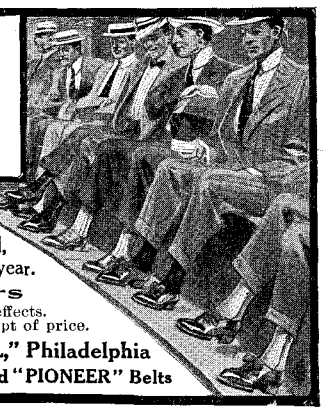

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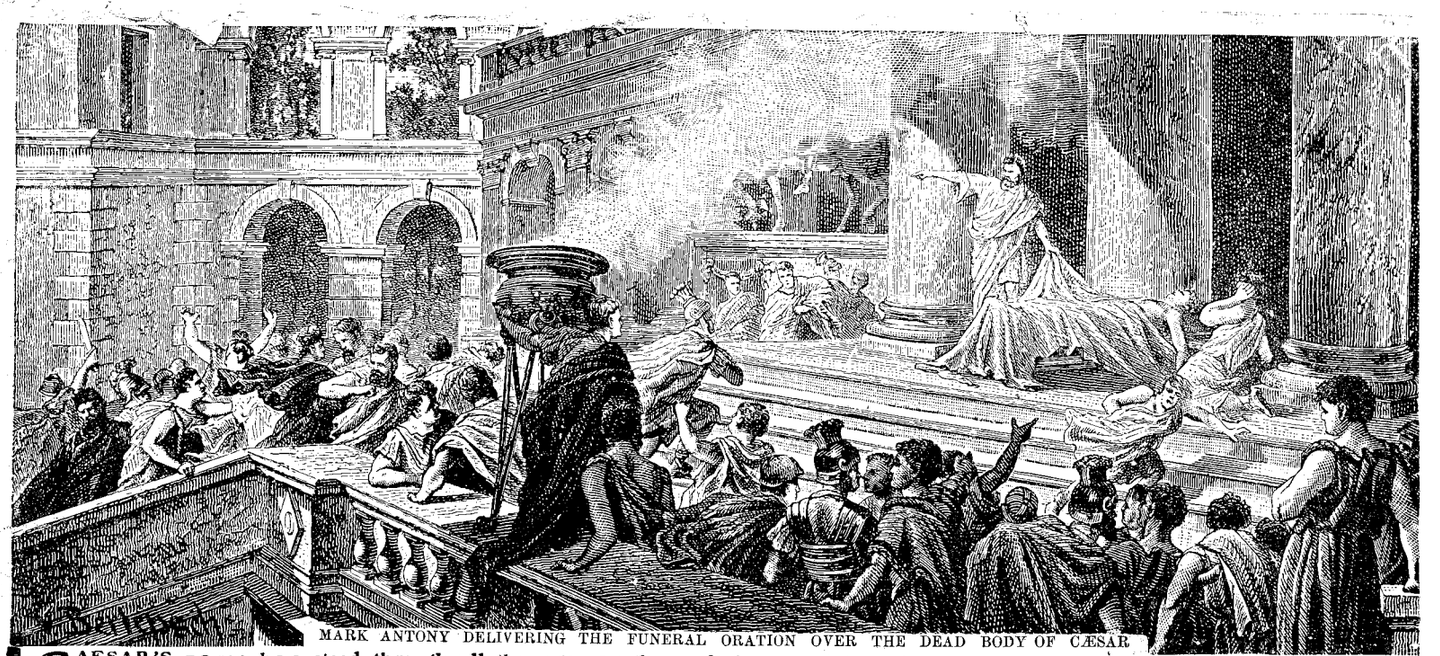

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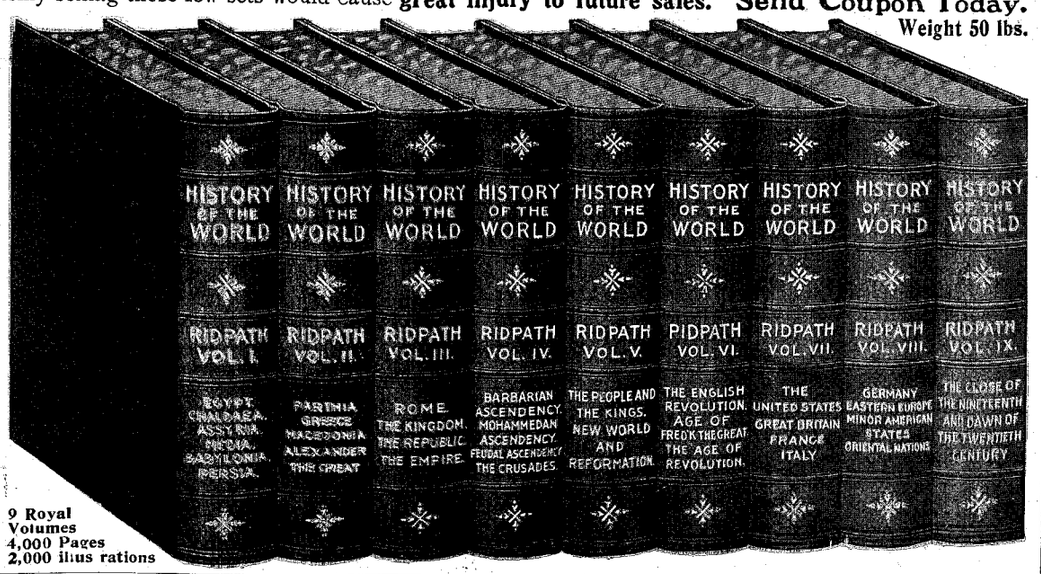
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